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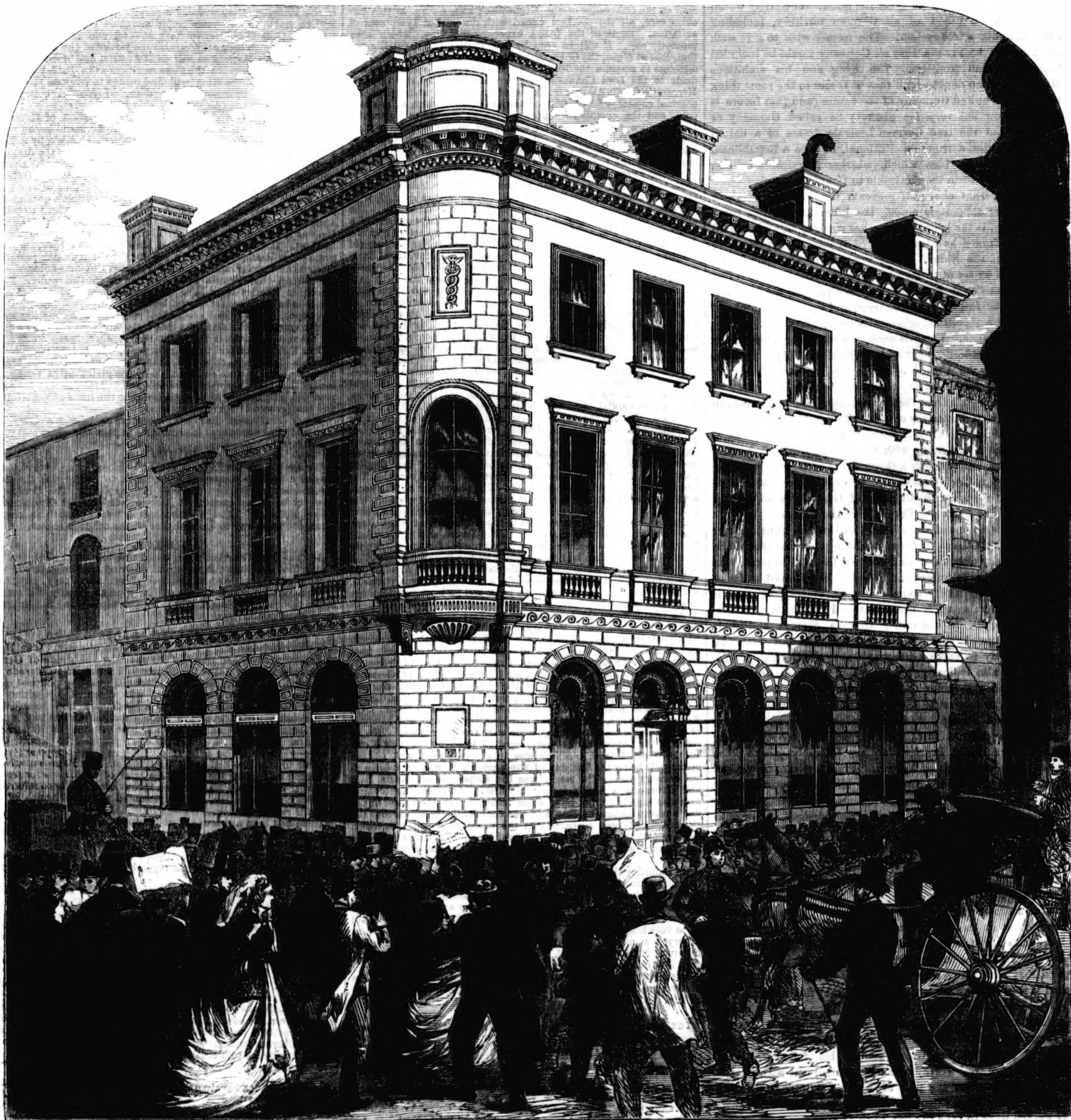
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AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THAT much-abused instrument, the political compass, points steadily to war. Many of our contemporaries declare that there is really nothing to fight about; but neither Prussia, nor

Austria, nor Italy, nor, possibly, even France and Russia, seem to be of that opinion. Not only the principal contending Powers, but other Powers directly or indirectly interested in the result of the conflict, are either already armed or are completing

their armaments as rapidly as possible. Austria counts upon having to fight Prussia and Italy; and, considering the splendid condition of the Austrian army, she would, perhaps, be able to give a good account of those two enemies, if left



THE PANIC IN THE CITY: OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.'S BANK, LOMBARD-STREET.

to deal with them alone. But it is more than probable that the idea which prompted the political assassin, Ferdinand Blind, to attempt the life of Count Bismarck is by no means illusory, and that Prussia has really concluded an alliance, or an agreement equivalent to one, by which France would consent to see Prussia aggrandised on consideration of receiving a territorial sop, in the shape of the Rhine provinces, for herself. That Germany, as a nation, would be indignant at such cession being made is certain enough. "You shall not have our German Rhine"—*"Sie sollen ihn nicht haben"*—is the well-known patriotic refrain of the most patriotic of German songs. But the Germans are always being duped through what they call their patriotism. It was in the name of German patriotism, and with the view of rescuing men of German race and German culture from the alien rule of Denmark, that the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, popular throughout Germany, was entered upon. It was not until that campaign had been brought to an end that the patriotic supporters of the Duke of Augustenburg could be convinced that they had been deceived, and that the war throughout had been a Prussian war, into which Austria had been dragged in spite of herself.

Count Bismarck is now attempting to persuade the German people that his object in going to war with Austria is not simply to enlarge the boundaries of semi-despotic Prussia, but, through Prussia and by Prussian arms, to bring about the unity of Germany. That is the true signification of the reception granted a few days ago by the King of Prussia to Herr von Benningsen, the recognised chief of the unity party. There is, no doubt, a very important difference between the plans of his Majesty and Count Bismarck, on the one hand, and those of the unity party on the other. The latter would bring about a union of all German territory, including Prussia, under a free system. The former wish to give such an extension to Prussia that all Germany would be included within Prussian frontiers. The King and his ambitious Minister will no doubt argue that it comes to the same thing whether the united Germany of the future (and that future is perhaps now not very far distant) be called Germany or Prussia; but the true German Liberals dream of a united Germany under a true Constitutional, or even a Republican, Government—an idea which, whether practicable or not, must certainly seem impracticable to Count Bismarck.

However, what above all prevents the Prussian Minister from finding supporters among the Liberal and Union party in Germany, is the belief that he has come to an understanding with France as to a cession of at least some portion of territory on the Rhine. This would be looked upon by all Germans as an act of treason to the fatherland; but it is just possible that Count Bismarck may not care for the "fatherland" in the full sense of the term, and that all he thinks of in pursuing his political schemes is the interest, real or supposed, of Prussia. There is another contingency, too, which we have not yet seen hinted at, but which certainly is possible. Bismarck may have made a compact with France, and may also have resolved, at a convenient opportunity, and when he has got all the good from the compact that he possibly can, to treat it as if it had never existed. This is what he did with the German Confederation in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, and what he is now doing with Austria; and we may be sure that, whether united under a Government of their own choice, or under the political leadership, or even the actual rule of Prussia, the Germans in all parts of Germany would at any moment combine to drive France from the Rhine.

Historians not having yet settled what was the true character of Frederick the Great, it is not astonishing that there should be some difficulty about deciding that of Count Bismarck, who evidently wishes to follow, and hitherto has followed, as far as possible, in Frederick's steps. But his object just now is evidently to raise up a great national feeling in Prussia, and, above all, in the minor German States; and it is even announced that, if everything else fail him, he will be ready to make a direct appeal to the German people. Austria is also endeavouring to secure as much support as possible from the minor German States; but hitherto it has been to the rulers, not to the people of these States, that she has addressed herself. As for the rulers, threatened as they are with the destruction of their thrones and the absorption of their territory by Prussia, they are tolerably sure to place themselves on the side of Austria. Prussia wishes to weaken Austria and to drive her away from all participation in the direction of German affairs; but against the Sovereigns of the middle States she has much more terrible designs. She would swallow up their kingdoms and principalities as she has already done Schleswig, and is perhaps on the point of doing with Holstein—which, immediately on the declaration of war, must inevitably fall into her possession.

Prussia is seeking to increase her territory in a very unlawful manner; that we readily admit. But, somehow or other, it is in this way that small States have grown to be large ones throughout Europe. As far as English interests are concerned, the stronger Prussia is the better; for it is not a country with which we are ever likely to have a serious war, and it is one which we have found, and may find again, a very serviceable ally. It used to be looked upon as part of the natural and historical policy of England to support Protestant Prussia through thick and thin; and although many of the acts of Frederick the Great and of his follower, Count Bismarck, are well worthy of condemnation, it is both puerile and unpatriotic on the part of English writers to threaten Prussia, as many of them do, with the vengeance of France. If France were to take the left bank of the Rhine, we should soon afterwards find her attacking Belgium; and if there is

one thing in the world that would provoke—and, indeed, force—England to go to war, it would be the seizure of Antwerp by the French, who would soon convert the place into a second Cherbourg, and oblige us, if we foolishly allowed them to remain there, to double our Channel Fleet. Whatever we may think of Count Bismarck himself, it is worse than bad taste to threaten him with a vengeance we cannot ourselves inflict, and which, in time, would also fall upon us.

THE COMMERCIAL PANIC.

On Thursday afternoon week rumours became current, in London and the provinces, that the great discount house of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) had suspended, with liabilities estimated at £10,000,000, owing to the Bank of England having refused to grant the concern facilities. For some hours in the height of the day Lombard-street and Birchin-lane, from both of which the premises of Overend, Gurney, and Co. have an entrance, were all but impassable, and the services of an additional body of policemen were brought into requisition to facilitate the traffic and to maintain order. The prevailing excitement greatly increased when it became known that the English Joint-stock Bank, in Clement's-lane, had temporarily suspended payment. On Friday week the panic reached its height, and the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 9 per cent. Further failures took place. The first was that of a comparatively small bank—the English Joint-stock—for £800,000; then came that of Messrs. Peto and Betts, for £4,000,000; then that of Mr. W. Shrimpton, the railway contractor, for £200,000; and, finally, it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid-up capital is £500,000, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid-up capital of £250,000, and, with extremely heavy commitments, would pass into liquidation. During the day the most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain if any step had been adopted by the leading merchants and bankers to represent to the Government the extent of the crisis; and a false notification in the Stock Exchange, to the effect that an extra issue of notes for five or ten millions had been authorised, caused at one time a general rebound in prices. Ultimately it was understood that, at a meeting of the committee of joint-stock banks, held in the afternoon, a deputation had been nominated to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, owing to this circumstance, all the markets closed with diminished symptoms of agitation. Some of the banks experienced a run, which they promptly met. It will be seen by our Parliamentary intelligence that, late at night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorised the directors to suspend the Bank Act. On Friday an application was made to the Lord Chancellor by a shareholder of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association for winding up the establishment. Its nominal capital is £5,000,000, in shares of £50, on which £5 has been paid, and the quotation on Friday evening was 10 to 9 discount. Its liabilities on acceptances are believed to be very large; but the assets held are sufficient, even at the recent depressed prices of securities, to cover them within about £100,000. The draughts of the Consolidated Discount Company were, on Friday afternoon, returned unpaid. This concern was established in January, 1864, to take over the discount business of Messrs. Sandeman and Co. The nominal capital is £1,000,000, in shares of £50, with £12 10s. paid, and the present price is 9 to 7 discount. The directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) have presented a petition to the Master of the Rolls for a winding-up order, and Mr. Turquand (of Coleman, Turquand, and Co.) and Mr. Harding (of Harding, Whinney, and Co.) have been appointed provisional liquidators. The International Financial Society have issued the satisfactory notice that they are prepared to discount at the bank rate all their outstanding acceptances. Messrs. Peto and Betts state that on the 23rd of last month they had a clear balance of £1,000,000, even at the depreciated rates, and that their position now is only slightly changed. The English Joint-stock Bank was established in March, 1864, to take over the business of a number of small banks in the south of England; and in November last it purchased, for £66,000, the business of Olding, Osborne, and Co. (formerly Rogers, Olding, and Co.), of Clement's-lane, London. Their liabilities amount to about £800,000, and it is thought that their assets will yield enough to cover that amount. The paid-up capital, the loss of which must be apprehended, is only £160,000. Late in the day the directors issued a circular convening a meeting of shareholders for Monday, "to consider what steps shall be taken to resume business." Meanwhile the London and County Bank offered to advance 10s. in the pound to all depositors on the amount of their claims. The number of branches of the English Joint-stock Bank in the southern counties is thirty-one. The number of shareholders is nearly 500. The shares are of £25 each, with £10 paid; and the closing quotation, on Friday evening, was 13 to 10 discount. In accordance with the notice mentioned above a crowded meeting of shareholders in the English Joint-stock Bank was held on Monday at the Baltic Coffee-House, at which Captain Mangles, one of the directors, complained much of "the unfriendly spirit" in which they had been treated by the Bank of England on applying to it for advances on undoubted securities. A resolution was unanimously agreed to empowering a committee of shareholders, with the directors, to dispose of the bank and its branches, together or separately.

At Glasgow, on Friday, the ironbrokers suspended all business transactions until Monday. In Manchester business was paralysed for a time. The failure of Messrs. Joseph Butterworth and Sons, of Rochdale, and of Mr. Briercliffe, of Lees, near Oldham, was announced. Messrs. Gurney and Co., of Norwich, intimated that they are not affected by the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, and Co. The effect of the news of Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s stoppage was very great in Liverpool, although business was over for the day when it became known. On Friday, for a time, business was completely at an end, and rumours of impending disasters of magnitude were freely circulated. Six or seven of the London banks were reported to have shut their doors. In the Share Market business was totally paralysed, and on the opening, it being the first day of the account, it was impossible to sell or carry over. The result was the suspension of Messrs. Bold and Lawrence, a highly-respectable firm. Another sharebroking firm also suspended, but have since resumed. In the course of the day a report became current, and was confidently believed, that the Bank Act had been suspended to the extent of £5,000,000, which had a remarkable effect in restoring confidence. When this erroneous intelligence was read out in the news-room it was received with cheers.

On Saturday there was a continuance of the improved tone, and the sales of cotton reached 20,000 bales, at higher prices. Rumours detrimental to some of the most respectable mercantile houses continued to circulate; but only one failure was announced—that of Messrs. Wakefield and Nash, merchants, whose liabilities are said to be very heavy. Much sympathy was expressed for this firm, as a very few months ago they were exceedingly wealthy. The failure of Mr. Charles Bedell, wine merchant, of Mark-lane, London, with liabilities estimated at £100,000, was reported on Saturday.

Our Engraving represents the scene presented near the premises of Overend, Gurney, and Co. during the height of the panic on Friday.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH has issued a notice to his tenants giving them permission to ferret and net rabbits on their farms, in the presence of a rabbit-catcher authorised by himself, on the condition that they pay this man's wages during the time they employ him. In consideration of this "concession" he expects that the tenants will strictly preserve all other game for him.

ERNEST GRAF, a *valet de place*, drowned himself at Dresden a few days ago. He was supposed to have been a son of Napoleon I. and the late beautiful and famous Countess Klotzmann. His claims to illustrious parentage were at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognised by Napoleon III. In features and person he was the exact image of his putative father.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In Paris there is still talk of an amicable settlement between Austria and Italy, and the report has many upholders. But it is certain that the Emperor of the French is making preparations as if for war. He is entering into commissariat contracts, and he is marching his troops to the frontiers. With what object all this is done it is not easy to say. If, however, Austria and Italy would quietly settle their differences, the movements would be intelligible enough. They would mean that Prussia had better look after the Rhenish provinces. That Prussia believes in danger in that quarter is shown by the fact that she is marching an army of observation to her Rhine frontier.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, GERMANY, AND ITALY.

The absolute question of peace or war still remains unanswered, but all the news from Germany and Italy, and we may add France, is as warlike as ever. The Prussian Ambassador at Vienna has not as yet been instructed to demand his passport, but it is expected he soon will be.

Complete bodies of Austrian troops have been sent forward from Vienna to the north since the 11th inst., and the strategic concentration of troops upon the Prussian frontier has thereby commenced. The army and corps staffs are formed. In Venetia Austria is arming to the teeth and making every preparation to resist the attacks which appear inevitable. A circular of the Austrian Government, dated the 4th inst., has been addressed to the different German States, demanding that any discussion relative to the convocation of a German Parliament should be adjourned until the different Governments have agreed upon a basis for the execution of federal reform.

The relations between Hanover and Prussia are very unfriendly. Prussia has called on Hanover to explain her military preparations, and threatens the kingdom with military occupation. Herr von Benningsen, President of the National Verein, is said to have been presented, on Monday, by Count Bismarck, to the King. On Saturday evening a conditional treaty of alliance was signed between Prussia and Italy. One of the articles stipulates that neither Prussia nor Italy shall contract a separate treaty with Austria in the event of either of them being attacked by that Power. A decree has been issued declaring that all persons convicted of selling munitions of war or firearms similar to those used in the Prussian army without a permit from the Minister of War will be liable to two years' imprisonment. The Municipality and Common Council of Breslau have sent an address to the King of Prussia, in which they acknowledge the justice of the motives which are leading his Majesty to war with Austria, and declare that the nation is ready to make the same sacrifices as in 1813, particularly as the wisdom of the King will find means to increase the popular enthusiasm by terminating the domestic conflict between the Government and the Chambers.

The Bavarian Government has, in consideration of the serious state of political affairs, ordered the immediate mobilisation of the entire Bavarian army. A curious statement is made by a Berlin paper. It is to the effect that Prussia will not strike the first blow in the war which is regarded as inevitable. It may be that she will not aim such a blow at Austria; but she will do quite as effective a thing by firing on the troops of some one or other of the minor States—all of whom have apparently made Austria's quarrel their own. Of course, in such a case, Austria would be obliged to take up arms in defence of her allies. There can be no doubt that in Germany the war is expected to break out in the course of a few days at the furthest. It may be that the first blow has been struck, for a telegram from Ratibor mentions a report that the Austrian patrol had crossed the frontier and assailed Prussian Customs officers. This may be all that Prussia requires. She is in full order. Prince Frederick Charles is to have the general command of her army, which is in readiness for any outbreak.

A report comes from Florence that England is negotiating for the pacific cession of Venetia, and that Italy will wait till the 20th inst. for the result. Even if the report be true, there is too much reason to fear that this project to maintain peace will fail, as it appears all previous ones have done. In France there are still hopes that an amicable arrangement will be made by the giving up of Venetia. It is said that Italy has announced that she will take part in a congress provided the cession of Venetia be made the basis of negotiations, and conferences of Ministers are reported.

Victor Emmanuel has left Florence to join his army, and Garibaldi has announced his readiness to take the command of the volunteers.

ROUMANIA.

We learn from Bucharest that the Chamber, by an overwhelming majority, has again adopted a resolution to confer the throne of Roumania upon Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The Conference, however, at its last meeting at Paris, decided against the election of a foreign Prince. Though France was in favour of such an arrangement, she gave way to the wishes of all the other members.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, dated the 9th inst., state that the Sultan has abolished the collateral order of succession to the viceroyalty of Egypt and established direct hereditary rights, in accordance with which the son of the present Viceroy will succeed to the throne. This decision will be promulgated in Constantinople amid great public fêtes.

THE UNITED STATES.

We have advices from New York to the 5th inst. The House of Representatives had passed a bill reviving the grade of General in the federal army; also the Senate bill admitting Colorado into the Union. An amendment to the latter bill, granting political rights and the suffrage to the negroes, was defeated by ninety-five against thirty-six votes. Several amendments had been offered to the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, among them being one to admit the southern States to full representation on March 4, 1867; another proposes to admit them whenever they assume a loyal attitude and their representatives are able to take the test oath. In the House of Representatives a resolution calling for the immediate trial of Mr. Davis for treason and other crimes, and his execution if convicted, had been referred to the Judicial Committee. It is represented that the health of Mr. Davis is rapidly failing.

There had been a serious riot at Memphis, arising, it is said, from an attempt by the negroes to rescue a prisoner. One white man and fifteen negroes were killed, and several houses were burnt. The telegram adds that the negro troops recently mustered out were kept in Fort Pickering by white regular troops, and that the negroes threatened to burn the city.

The Fenians had at last taken action. The schooner *Friend*, manned by Fenians, left Eastport, ostensibly for Portland, but soon after raised the flag of the "Irish republic," and captured the British schooner *Wentworth*, of which they took possession, after scuttling their own vessel. We have no particulars of the capture; but it was, no doubt, a very easy affair, as the *Wentworth* must have been quite unprepared to resist any hostile attack. There was a rumour that the Fenians in the *Wentworth* subsequently made a descent on the island of Grand Menan. It is to be hoped that our gun-boats will soon give a good account of these marauders. Meantime, the Fenian chiefs are quarrelling among themselves. All sorts of charges are made against Mahoney; and it is even said that, when Stephens arrives, he is to be impeached for complicity with Mahoney in his traitorous doings. Most probably the end of Fenianism is not far off, for we are told that the funds of both factions are nearly exhausted.

COUNT BISMARCK has given the first public symptom of his incipient conversion to Liberal principles. Six gentlemen of Liberal politics who had been elected by the Berlin Town Council to honorary municipal offices have obtained the requisite confirmation of the Crown. This is the first instance of Liberals being confirmed in public offices since the accession of the Bismarck Cabinet.

THE WAR FEELING IN ITALY.

THE Florence correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th inst., thus describes the state of feeling in Italy on the subject of war:—

Although the public feeling here is one of extreme impatience to begin the expected struggle, the authorities are well pleased at the breathing-time allowed them by German delays. A large force is up to the front, but a good deal still remains to be done, and we shall be better prepared for war in a fortnight than we are now. There is a deficiency of horses; it is said that 20,000 are required. So little was war expected early in the year that the establishment was rather reduced than increased in that respect. The Italian army, when complete—that is to say, with all its reserves called out—may be estimated at 430,000 men. Of these about 200,000 are believed to be now in the field, not massed close along the frontier, but so distributed as to be immediately available should hostilities commence. The artillery of this considerable force is variously stated at from 250 to 400 guns, and perhaps the former may be the present number, but it may be increased when necessary or when more horses shall have been obtained. The conscription of this year is very fully stated at 50,000 men, as yet only partially mustered and not at all drilled; the second categories of 1862 and 1863, which have never had any drill, and on that account, as mere raw recruits, have not been called out on the present occasion, are probably 40,000 men. Adding these 90,000 to the 200,000 now in the field there remain 140,000. From these the usual deductions must be made for hospitals, depôts, orderly-rooms, commissariat, staff, and non-combatants of various kinds. In the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily 30,000 men are probably the least that will for the present be retained, allowing that the force of gendarmes is to be increased, and that the national guards take town duty. Round the Papal frontier a considerable force is also indispensable, and a statement that 20,000 men will remain distributed in Umbria, the Marches, and Tuscany seems not unlikely to be correct. Thus is the Italian army nearly accounted for, and although I am aware that it has been said at Bologna that the army of operations against the Austrians now numbers 250,000 men, I incline to consider that estimate exaggerated. At the same time, we must remember that the army is being strengthened by volunteers, allowed to take service for one year or for the duration of the war. Fifteen divisions will compose the army in the field, and Cialdini's corps includes six of them—about 70,000 combatants. I understand that Prince Humbert was offered the command of a corps d'armée, and declined it. His alleged reason does credit to his wit and sense. "If I command a corps," he is reported to have said, "and am defeated, people will say this comes of giving important commands to inexperienced princes. If I am victorious, my chief of the staff will get all the credit. I prefer commanding a division and doing what I am ordered."

With reference to the above figures, it is well to add that, if erroneous, they are rather an under-estimate than an over-estimate. Most Italians make out the army to be half a million of men; but all who have had much experience of armies know how to allow for the difference between paper and parade. Some say that the army, before the contingents were called out, was more than 200,000 men, but only a very few weeks ago many declared its effective strength less than that number. What you may rely upon is that the troops called out by the late decree amount to 150,000 men. Some deny that so many as 60,000 men will be kept in Southern and Central Italy; and, doubtless, in case of need, those that shall be so left may be withdrawn, and the national guards and gendarmes must do their duty. At present voluntary enlistment for the regular army is going on briskly, and the conscripts of the year are prompt in obeying the summons.

The decree for the formation of volunteer corps, announced to you some days ago, has been published since my last. One reason alleged for its delay was that it would be considered a *casus belli* by Austria, but that would mean an attack on Italy, which Austria has declared herself determined not to make. There is no danger of the publication of the decree being taken as a case of war. It can add nothing to the plainness of the manifestations already made in the Chamber, in the semi-official press, and by the acts of this Government. The reports of Garibaldi's coming are daily revived, but he will, probably, not come till war breaks out, or until his volunteers are ready to take the field. It is stated that their depôts are to be at Foggia and Como. This plainly indicates the plan of campaign. The volunteers from Como will advance on the side of the Tyrol, and those from Foggia, headed probably by Garibaldi himself, will make a descent upon the Dalmatian coast.

The Austrians patrol so close to the frontier that one of their parties the other day unwittingly got upon Italian territory, but retired from it when informed of the fact by some peasants. A letter from Venetia, in the Milan *Pungolo*, says that Austria is having 40,000 Garibaldian uniforms made in all haste and with the utmost secrecy. The supposition is that these 40,000 red shirts are intended for 40,000 Austrian soldiers to carry out some stratagem. The *Italia Militaire* publishes a list of 659 officers called from half-pay to active service. The Italian papers daily cite instances of patriotic enthusiasm manifested in various ways. Young men of good families, especially in Lombardy, continually join the army as private volunteers. The Duchess Visconti brought her three sons to ask for service. If they could not be received in the regular army, they would join the Garibaldians. Duke Antonio Litta and Marquis Busca have undertaken to provide for the wants of all those families on their estates who have sent soldiers to the war. In Milan and many other towns the National Guards have offered to undertake the garrison duty. Numbers of municipalities have voted rewards and pensions to those of their townspeople who should most distinguish themselves in the coming struggle. Without crowding your columns with instances of this kind, I will briefly say that the enthusiasm manifested in the most practical manner by pecuniary and personal sacrifices of all kinds is very remarkable and very creditable, testifying in the strongest manner to the ardent and heartfelt desire to rescue Venetia and complete their national unity. Many of my Italian friends have expressed to me their own astonishment at the universality and vehemence of this feeling, which has surpassed their hopes and expectations. If it maintains itself, and if the Italians display only half as much tenacity as ardour, it seems unreasonable to doubt that this time their end will be attained.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL HOBBS.—This officer, whose name is so unhappily notorious in connection with the outbreak in Jamaica, committed suicide on board the Tyne, intercolonial packet, on the voyage between Kingston and St. Thomas. The inquiry into his conduct in suppressing the outbreak and the criticisms to which he was subjected so affected him that he had been pronounced of unsound mind by a board of medical officers in Jamaica, and was coming home invalided. He was to be in care of an Army surgeon during the voyage, and two orderlies were appointed to watch his movements. On the second day, however, after leaving Jamaica, and when the Tyne was off the coast of Hayti, he managed to elude the orderlies then in charge of him, and, rushing to one of the main-deck ports, threw himself overboard. The steamer was stopped with all possible despatch, and a boat was lowered. Several of the passengers saw the unhappy man for a few moments amid the waves, apparently making no effort to save himself; but he soon disappeared, and no trace of him could be seen by the boat's crew, though the steamer lay to for some time. This sad occurrence was made more painful by the fact that Mrs. Hobbs was accompanying her husband, with her three children. It is unnecessary to say that the utmost sympathy was expressed for them by the passengers. Colonel Hobbs served at the siege of Sebastopol, in 1855, and commanded the 21st Fusiliers at the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.—Dr. Ross, of the Helvetia, has died. Three more emigrants belonging to the hospital-ship *Jesse Munz* have died—two on board the ship and one at the Birkenhead depôt. The disease has appeared at the new depôt at Bankhall, and five patients have been removed to the workhouse. Still, there is nothing to indicate danger of the disease spreading among the inhabitants; and, if a fresh influx of Germans can be avoided, it is expected that the disease will speedily die out. The worst feature of affairs at present is that there are now thirteen cases in the workhouse, where the danger of contagion must necessarily be greater, despite every precaution, than on board a ship in the river. Another case of cholera had been taken to the workhouse from a German lodging-house in Kent-square, and another from the Bankhall depôt. Twelve cases remain on board the *Jesse Munz*. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the landing of the passengers at all, either at Birkenhead or Liverpool; but the local authorities can scarcely be censured, since, after the three days' quarantine, they had absolutely no power to detain them. Still, the fact is patent that the course of action had the effect of multiplying the centres of disease in a fourfold degree, and increasing the danger of contagion to a still greater extent. There has been some talk of removing the Germans at the Birkenhead depôt to that of Bankhall, but it appears that there is not sufficient accommodation for them at the latter place.

THE JOSEPHS.—The following cross-examination of the defendant in an action in the Dublin Court of Exchequer is extracted from the Dublin *Freeman*:—Mr. Serjeant Armstrong: "Tell me, Mr. Graham, are you what they call an absolute Joseph?" "I do not know what you mean." "Did you ever hear of Joseph of Egypt?" "No." "Or the other Joseph, or of any Joseph?" Mr. Dowse: "Joseph Napier." Mr. Serjeant Armstrong: "I will give you three. Joseph of Egypt, Joseph Andrews, and Joseph Surface, and ask you if you ever heard of them?"—Witness: "No." Mr. Serjeant Armstrong: "Never heard of any of them?"—Witness: "No." "Then you are a man of religious education at any rate. Did you ever hear of Mrs. Potiphar?"—Witness: "No." Mr. Serjeant Armstrong: "Now, Mr. Graham, you live in Smithfield, and do you mean to say that you never heard of Mrs. Potiphar, of North King-street?"—Witness (emphatically): "Upon my oath I never heard tell of the woman." Mr. Serjeant Armstrong: "Well, then, Mr. Graham, as they are going to improve the system of national education, may I ask who was your schoolmaster, for something may be done?"—Witness: "I had so many of them I could not say." Mr. Butt: "Too many cooks spoil the broth." Mr. Serjeant Armstrong: "Very well, and we have the result. Now, Mr. Graham, you say you do not know who Joseph was?"—Witness: "If it is Joseph of the Scriptures you are talking of, I know as much about him as you do. I will argue the point with you if you like."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, containing copies of correspondence between the Royal Academy and the First Commissioner of Works, has been issued. The first letter to the Academy offers a site for new buildings at Burlington House, and states that "it appears to her Majesty's Government that the public interest requires the enlargement of the constituent body to which is intrusted the duty of electing the Royal Academicians and Associates," and expresses a hope that the former will be increased in number from forty-two to fifty, and the latter from twenty to forty. This letter was replied to by the late president, Sir C. Eastlake, at great length, the offer of site being accepted, and the relations between the Government and the Academy being fully discussed. Other correspondence followed, and in a final letter Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Academy, states that after many meetings of the council and general assemblies that body has passed the following resolution, which they hope will be satisfactory to her Majesty's Government and the country:—

"Resolved:—1. The members of the Royal Academy do not consider it expedient to increase the present number of Academicians—viz., forty-two. 2. That the number of Associates be indefinite, but that there shall be a minimum of twenty to be always filled up. 3. That Associates shall in future have the privilege of voting at all elections, both of Academicians and Associates. 4. That artists shall not be required to inscribe themselves as candidates for Academic honours, but that in future candidates for the rank of Associate shall be nominated and seconded either by Academicians or Associates. 5. That in future the Academician engravers shall not form a separate class, but shall be entitled to the full honours of Academicians and Associates. 6. That there shall be an honorary class of foreign members; but that the carrying out of this resolution must be delayed by present insufficiency of space, as, whilst the Academy is under the necessity of annually returning many works of British artists for want of space, it would be manifestly unwise to invite the contributions of foreign artists. 7. That it is not desirable that artists should cease to belong to other art-societies before they can be admitted to the honours of the Royal Academy, and that in exhibiting their works they should not be restricted to the Royal Academy exhibition. 8. That there shall be no limit as to the age at which an artist shall be eligible to the rank of Associate or Academician. 9. The Royal Academy entirely agree with her Majesty's Commissioners, and have always acted on the principle that Academicians should be elected from the class of Associates on the ground of merit alone, wholly irrespective of any consideration arising from the length of time during which they have been on the list of Associates. 10. The recommendation of her Majesty's Commissioners that there should be a chemist and a laboratory attached to the Academy, to submit colours and vehicles to practical tests, entirely commands the sympathy of the Royal Academy, the question of space alone preventing its immediate adoption. 11. The Royal Academy has long felt the desirableness of keeping the schools open throughout the year (necessary vacations excepted); and, having carefully considered the subject of teaching, is prepared, when sufficient space admits, to carry out important alterations in the present system, embracing many of the recommendations of her Majesty's Commissioners."

Sir Francis Grant expresses his belief that the main, if not the sole, cause of the discontent which has occasionally been manifested against the Academy of late years arises from the great deficiency of space to meet the requirements of the age. They have been for many years past driven to the painful necessity of sending back, on an average, 180 accepted works, solely for want of room. When the Academy shall possess such increased accommodation as to enable them to hang every accepted work, they anticipate a more cordial feeling between themselves and the general body of artists.

THE OVERLAND RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH has been completed to Vancouver Island. Telegraphic communication between Washington city and Victoria, Vancouver, a distance of 7500 miles, is now complete.

A FLUTELESS FLAUTIST is spoken of in Havre as performing wonderful things. He makes a flute out of his left hand, which he holds to his mouth, using the right in lieu of stops. The notes he produces are not to be distinguished from those of the real instrument. His name is Fereyra.

PART OF THE NATIONAL DEBT consists of annuities payable for terms of years to the amount of £1,358,431. Among them are annuities amounting to £588,740, which will expire in April next; annuities amounting to £680,341, which will expire in April, 1885; and the Red Sea Telegraph Company's annuity of £36,000, expiring in 1908. Some annuities have much longer to run; the annuitant is probably not yet born who will receive the £9 9s. 6d. which the State has undertaken to pay to somebody on the 5th of April, 1953.

"TOM BROWN" AS A BOXER.—Of Mr. Hughes, M.P. for Lambeth, better known as "Tom Brown," the following story is told:—"Mr. Hughes was one of the founders of the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, and has always taken care that there should be a judicious mixture of play with work. By this means a gymnasium was fitted up, a cricket club got up, and a boxing class established. And those who have attained any skill with the gloves will agree with us that sparring is excellent exercise, and that it may be taken anywhere. One evening when Mr. Hughes was at the college he looked in upon this class; an experienced hand was on the floor, and, instead of treating the tyros with consideration, was knocking them about pretty considerably, until at last they declined, one and all, going on with such a one-sided game. Mr. Hughes had been looking on very quietly, saying nothing; but he now stepped forward. 'I should like to have a turn if you don't mind,' he said, in his quiet way. 'Very happy,' said the other; 'have you ever had the gloves on before?' 'Oh, yes, two or three times.' They stood face to face, and, before his antagonist could say 'Jack Robinson'—if he had any wish to do so—Mr. Hughes sent him sprawling on the floor. He got up angry; but 'Tom Brown' was cool, and punished him to his heart's content, and then told him that he hoped the next time he had to spar with beginners he would remember that evening and be tender to them."

EXCITING SCENE AT WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.—On Saturday night week an alarming incident occurred at Wombwell's menagerie, which is now visiting Dundee. The place was crowded to excess by visitors. During one of the performances, while the keeper, Mr. Mack, was causing the leopards and panthers, which are confined in one large caravan, to go through various evolutions, a large male panther suddenly showed unmistakable signs of insubordination. With the rest of his companions, he was ordered by the keeper to leap through a large brass ring held up for the purpose. Instead, however, of doing this, the animal suddenly turned upon Mr. Mack, and, throwing his powerful paw on the head of the latter, produced a deep scalp wound, from which the blood instantly began to flow profusely, covering the face and clothes of the daring keeper with a crimson stream. Mr. Mack was completely taken by surprise, as this was the first occasion on which the panther had dared to make an open attack; but, quickly recovering his self-possession, he struck his infuriated assailant several severe blows with the butt end of the heavy whip he usually carries about with him when going through his dangerous performances. Blinded and maddened with the blows of the whip, the panther let go his hold and bounded round the cage in a frantic manner, then, retiring to the further corner, crouched down as if preparing for a spring, while his gleaming eyes, and the gaping jaws, from which he emitted the most terrible growls, showed plainly enough that had he been allowed to make his leap it would have closed for ever the career of the fearless lion-tamer. But, happily, the latter followed up his advantage with energy and promptitude, and gave the animal such an unmerciful beating as fairly to cow the latter into an unwilling and threatening submission. He compelled him to finish the performance so unexpectedly interrupted, and was loudly applauded by the audience on making his exit from the exciting scene in which he had shown so much cool daring and decision. It may be readily supposed that the visitors were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement during the time the affair lasted.

THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster-General has issued his twelfth annual report on the administration, operation, and results of the great public department over which he presides. The present report, which, with its appendices, fills a bluebook of sixty pages, concerns the year 1865. The following are selected from the statistics, which are very voluminous and interesting. In the whole of England and Wales there were, in 1865, 3,934,703 inhabited houses, which was 40,712 more than there were in the previous year; in Scotland the number was 402,692, an increase of 2229; in Ireland there were 968,831, a decrease of 5188; there was also a simultaneous diminution of population in Ireland of 30,226. In the whole United Kingdom there were 5,306,226 inhabited houses, and 29,710,077 inhabitants, in 1865. These people received during the year 720,467,007 letters, or each person 24. The proportion in 1864 was 23 to each. This was the average for the whole kingdom; it differed in each division. In England and Wales 597,277,616 letters were delivered, an increase of 6.39 per cent, an average of 28 to each person; in Scotland 67,048,891 letters, an increase of 4.33 per cent, 21 to each person; Ireland 56,140,500, an increase of 3.005 per cent, 10 to each person. During 1865 to each inhabited house in England and Wales 151 letters were delivered; to each in Scotland, 166; to each in Ireland, 58. These deliveries were exclusive of book packets, newspapers, and packets by the pattern post. There were 43,669,955 free newspapers delivered in the year, besides 53,682,811 book packets, including chargeable newspapers. The gross total of articles conveyed by the post in 1865—letters, books, newspapers, samples, and patterns—was 818,990,000. There were 542,000 valentines; nearly one fourth of the whole number of those posted in London were posted in the western district; and there were more than twice as many sent from London to the country as from the country to London. Upwards of 12,000 letters were posted in England and Wales without any address, and of these 298 contained cash, notes, bills, and cheques, to the amount in all of £3700. Money orders were paid to the amount of £18,144,550. There were 611,819 depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and they held £6,526,400. The Postmaster says of this system that it "has been found to work well in each and all its parts, and to admit of any expansion of business, no matter how great or how sudden that expansion of business may be."

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

ADVICES have been received from Valparaiso to April 3. That city was bombarded by the Spanish fleet on March 31, in spite of protests from the foreign diplomatic representatives. The damage done was principally to property, and but few lives were lost, because, due notice of the Spanish Admiral's intention having been given, the inhabitants were able to leave the city before the bombardment commenced.

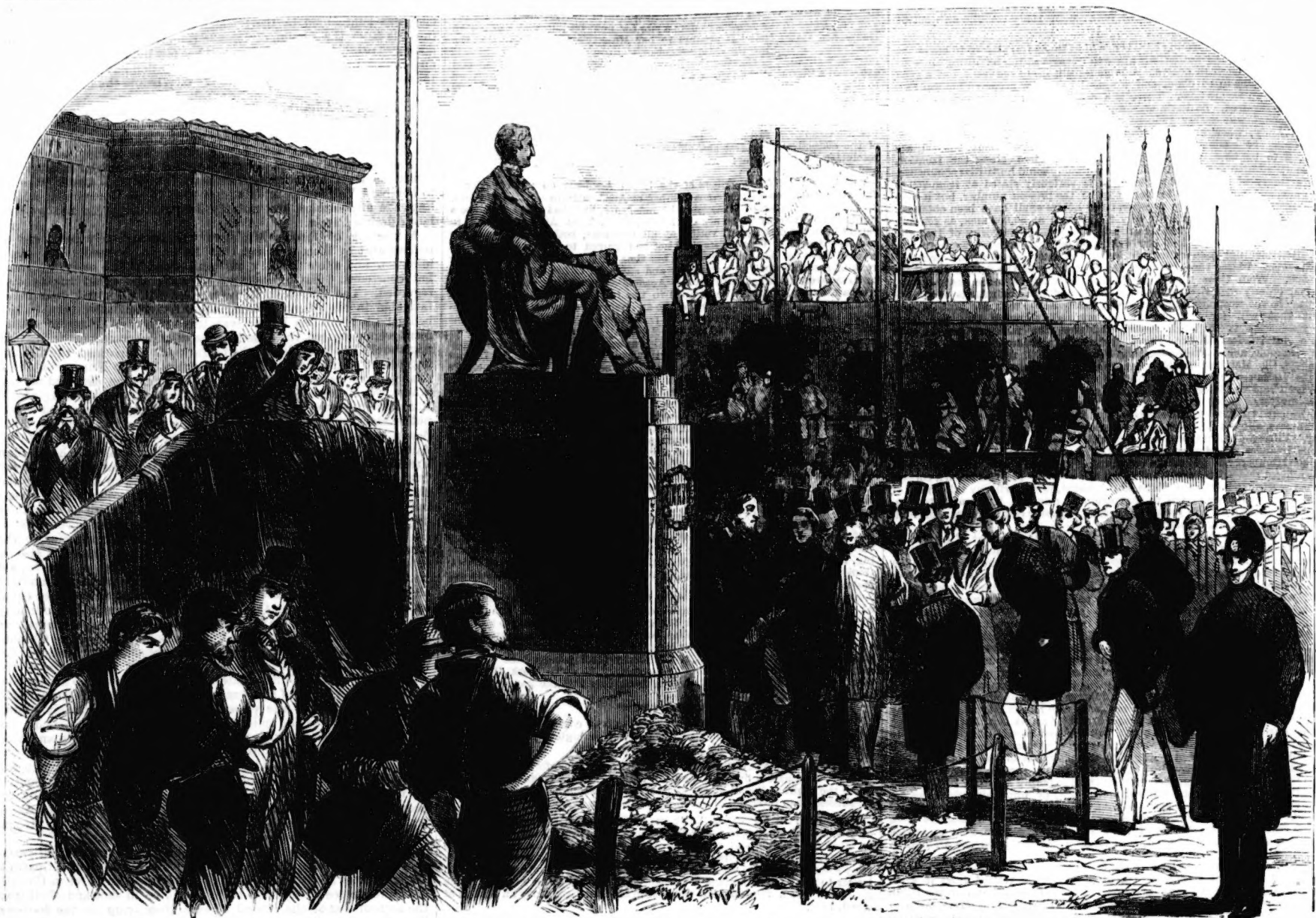
On March 27 Admiral Casto Mendez Nunez, commanding the fleet of her Catholic Majesty, addressed a manifesto to the Diplomatic Corps resident in Santiago, another to the Chilean Government, and a note to the commandant of Valparaiso. The leading purport in all these communications was the fact that, in accordance with instructions from his home Government, the Admiral would proceed to bombard Valparaiso in default of the Chilean Government fulfilling the stipulations, and notably the punctilio, prescribed by the late Admiral Pareja.

A meeting of foreign Ministers was immediately held, and a request sent by them to Nunez that he would reconsider his determination and allow the city to "still exist." His reply was firm, but courteous. His orders were explicit, and could not be disregarded. The American Minister, General Kilpatrick, was indefatigable in his efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the belligerents; but his labour was thrown away. Plans of settlement were proposed, the most feasible of which was that the Spanish flag should be elevated over the barracks at Valparaiso, the Chilean flag placed at the masthead of the Admiral's ship *Numancia*, and a simultaneous salute fired to both. This question disposed of, the others would have been of easy solution. The Chileans agreed to this mode of settlement at once; but the haughty Spaniard would not retreat one inch from the position he had taken. On the 30th, Senor Vicente Villalon, commandant of the city, forwarded to Admiral Nunez the following challenge, by order of the Chilean President. The commandant recites the instructions he has received from his Government, and continues thus:—"You will address the chief of the enemy, Don Casto Mendez Nunez, proposing to him a combat between the maritime forces which Chili and Peru have at their disposal and those which the Spanish chief has under his command. As these latter forces are at present incomparably superior to the former, not only on account of the number of their guns, but also on account of the iron-plating and other advantages of the frigate *Numancia*, this vessel ought not to take part in the combat, and the elements of aggression to be employed in it should be rendered equal on each side. In order that the fogs and channels of Chili may not be a reason to refuse this proposition, let the engagement take place ten miles from this port, at a point where the Chilean-Peruvian squadron will immediately proceed. Furthermore, the details of the combat to be arranged by the Commandore of the naval forces of the United States in these waters, who kindly consents to act as judge of the combat. The result of this combat will involve the close of the present war. If Spain sincerely desires peace, if the brave and chivalrous spirit which she boasts be not vain words, Mr. Mendez Nunez can hardly fail to admit an international duel which is equally in consonance with the loyalty of civilised war, the interests of peace and humanity, and which will spare him the perpetration of the odious act of which he is about to be the instrument in bombarding Valparaiso. Reproducing the proposition in the note which I have just transcribed to your Excellency, I have the honour to ask that you will be pleased to give me as early a reply as the present circumstances demand."

This challenge was immediately declined. Seeing that all peaceable efforts to save Valparaiso were fruitless, General Kilpatrick, United States Minister, proposed to the English and French *Chargés d'Affaires* to see what virtue there would be in shot and shell from the men-of-war of the several Powers then lying in the harbour. The American Commodore Rodgers and the American Minister jointly proposed to anchor the different fleets between the Spanish squadron and the city; and, in case hostilities commenced, they also agreed that, if the English fleet would fire the first gun, the American men-of-war would assume all further responsibility. It was also proposed that the American and English ships should fire simultaneously on the Spaniards, and together compel them to desist. But to each and every proposition to this effect a negative reply was given. In addition to the protest of the Chilean Government against the meditated act, an emphatic protest of similar purport was forwarded to the Spanish Admiral, signed by the Consuls of Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, United States, Hanover, Austria, Bremen, and of Oldenburg, Switzerland, Colombia, Brazil, Italy, Holland, Guatemala, Sweden, and Norway, Hamburg, Salvador, and the Sandwich Islands. The Consuls of England, France, and the Argentine Republic united in another protest to the same effect. Early on the morning of March 31 the foreign squadrons were notified to withdraw beyond range of the Spanish guns. By eight o'clock the attacking vessels had begun to manoeuvre, and a few minutes afterwards two blank guns were fired as a warning to non-combatants that the bombardment was going to be commenced. The inhabitants, taking advantage of this circumstance, left their houses and posted themselves on the heights overlooking the place, and out of range of the enemy's guns. In the interim the Spanish frigates were posted as follows:—The *Resolucion*, fronting the railroad station; the *Blanca* and *Villa de Madrid*, before the Customs warehouses; and the *Vencedora*, opposite the Calle del Cabo. The *Numancia* remained outside the line thus formed, signalling orders to the attacking vessels. By 8.30 everything was in readiness for the attack. At nine o'clock a.m. the first shot was fired upon the city. It proceeded from the *Blanca*, and was aimed at the Customs warehouse. Accompanied by the cry of "Long live the Queen!" the firing soon became general. For three hours and a half the bombardment was continued. Not an opposing shot was fired in defence of the city, not a hand was lifted in opposition to the Spanish squadron. With the means at their command, it was useless for the Chileans to resist the attack. The destruction of property was immense. The warehouses, containing millions of dollars' worth of foreign merchandise, were almost totally demolished. All the public and many private buildings were completely ruined. The *Hôtel de la Union* was fired by a red-hot shot, and all that portion of the city in its immediate vicinity was consumed by the conflagration. To complete the entire destruction of the Customs warehouses a fire broke out about 11.45 a.m., which speedily enveloped the whole of them in flames. After firing between 2000 and 3000 shot and shell point blank into the city, the flagship *Numancia* gave the signal to withdraw. The last shot was fired at 12.30 p.m. The frigates immediately got under way after the firing had ceased, and proceeded to the anchorage whence they came in the morning. The foreign fleets resumed their old positions, and on the water everything soon bore its usual appearance. Immediately after the firing ceased, the people on the heights rushed into the city, and strove to check the conflagration, in which they partially succeeded. Owing to the fact that nearly all the inhabitants had left the place, the number of killed and wounded was comparatively small.

The English residents in Chili are said to be highly indignant with their Minister, and with Commodore Denman, of the British squadron. A bitter feeling is said to prevail throughout the country against the English. The damage to Government property is represented not to be very serious—not over 1,000,000 dols. Part of the Custom House store-rooms were burned. In this fire the French lost perhaps 15,000,000 dols. The Intendencia, Exchange, and railroad station were injured, but are left standing. It is stated that the property of the British subjects amounts to 180,000,000 dols. in Valparaiso. The French interest is much less, but greatly more than the American. The loss of life is given at one man and one woman killed and four soldiers wounded on the Chilean side. The fire at first threatened to take great proportions, but by the activity of the fire companies of Santiago and Valparaiso it was put out in eighteen hours.

The English residents in Chili are highly indignant at the conduct of their Minister, and of Commodore Denman, of the British squadron. Before the bombardment a meeting was held by the former, and the following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved—



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE RICHARD GREEN, ESQ., AT POPLAR.

1. That the statement of facts read at the meeting this day by Mr. Hague be hereby adopted as a true and impartial narrative. 2. That this meeting cannot too severely censure the vacillating conduct of Rear-Admiral Denman in having given to the British community of Valparaiso positive assurances that he would interfere by force, if necessary, to prevent a general bombardment, and afterwards retracting the same, thus causing the loss of much valuable time which might have been profitably employed in securing safety to life and property. 3. That this meeting cannot but condemn Rear-Admiral Denman's conduct as inconsistent with correct ideas of that neutrality which he stated he had strict orders to observe, inasmuch as while he denies to the British community of Valparaiso the protection of the forces under his command he did not hesitate to detach one of the ships of his squadron for the protection of Spanish commissaries, contraband of war in Peruvian

waters, who left Valparaiso for the north in the mail-steamer hence on the 17th inst. 4. That Rear-Admiral Denman's plea of want of sufficient force to oppose the Spaniards is humiliating to his countrymen and inexcusable, considering that the co-operation of a powerful United States squadron was pressed upon him by its commanders, and that this meeting cannot express in sufficiently strong terms its indignation that such an atrocity as the bombardment of a defenceless town with a population of 80,000 inhabitants should be permitted in the presence of a British squadron. 5. That the absence of precise instructions from the English Government with regard to the threatened bombardment can only be accounted for by the supposition on its part that our difficulties had come to a conclusion, leaving therefore unforeseen complications to be solved by the good judgment of its representative, who, to the great regret of this meeting, would appear

to consider the duties of neutrality inconsistent with any action in favour of those interests which were specially confided to his protection; and which, under existing circumstances, are so seriously compromised. 6. That it is a matter of regret that between the British Chargé-d'Affaires and this community there has long existed an estrangement which has rendered him unfit to represent its interests; and that, in the present emergency, the disadvantages accruing therefrom have been more sensibly felt by his passive submission to the abuses of the Spanish squadron, while other neutrals have been placed in much more favourable positions through the exertions of their representative. 7. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the United States Minister, General Kilpatrick, and upon Commodore Rogers, and express to them, on behalf of this meeting, its high appreciation of their earnest endeavours to prevent, by co-operation with the British forces, the bombardment of



ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—(MR. E. W. SOWER, GUILDFORD, ARCHITECT.)

8. That these resolutions and the documents referred to in them be laid before the British public.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. RICHARD GREEN.

men assembled, including the chairman and members of the district board of works, to the custody of which body the statue is to be intrusted. Mr. Ravenhill, the secretary of the committee, in explaining the steps which had been taken in the matter, said that the proposal to commemorate the memory of Mr. Richard Green was made within a few days after his decease. It had been thought desirable to communicate with his friends and admirers in India, China, and Australia, and, therefore, several months had to elapse before the work could be proceeded with. As the family of Mr. Green had employed a sculptor was therefore in the best position to undertake the task the statue was placed in his hands. The Poplar board of works had rendered great assistance to the committee, and he begged to return them

The particular spot which had been selected was very appropriate, as it was in the midst of a district where Mr. Green had effected the greatest good. On the right of the inclosure they had the "Saltaire" dome, which in itself was his standing memorial, while on the left was the Tophat Hospital, to which he was so constant and kind a benefactor. At the conclusion of the secretary's remarks, the master of the monument was formally handed over to the chairman in a granite pedestal, was then uncovered. The deceased is represented in a sitting posture, with an open book on his knees, and his right hand resting on his head against his masseter's knee. On the front of the pedestal is the name "Green," enriched with a laurel wreath.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

About two years and nine months since the foundation stone of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, near Guildford, was laid by Mr. Lewis



THE PRODIGAL SON.—(DRAWN BY M. F. DUBUFF.)

The hospital was on this occasion dedicated to its purpose by a religious service, after which the Bishop proceeded to uncover a bust of the late Prince Consort, which her Majesty had directed Mr. Theed to

At the inception, which took place after the religious service, and at which the High Sheriff presided, it was stated that the building was opened without debt, and that the entire cost had been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. The financial statement set forth that the cost of the building had been £15,016, and of furnishing, £2900. Amid the many cheering circumstances and associations of the day, perhaps there was none which created more enthusiasm than the announcement made by the Rev. T. G. Harchard at the altar, that her Majesty had consented to become patroness of the hospital, and that he had that morning received a cheque for £105 from Sir T. M. Biddup, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse. The hospital survey committee, there is every prospect of the complete success of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

“THE PRODIGAL SON.”

The architect was Mr. E. W. Sower, of Guilford; the contractor, Mr. W. Barnes, of Natchez; the honorary treasurer, Mr. J. R. Shepard; and the honorary secretary the Rev. C. R. Dallas.

"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The French Exhibition of Pictures for the present season is scarcely as satisfactory as that of previous years, and no one who enters the salon of 1886 can fail to be impressed with a sad conviction that the falling off is due to the death of some of those eminent artists whose works were the great attractions of the gallery in former years. On the other hand, many of the living artists who are most admired by the public have retained from exhibiting—amongst them, Rosa Bonheur, and M. Cabanel, Baudry, Breton, and Meissonnier—who all appear to be reserving their forces for the more important exhibition of next year.

There are, however, many admirable works which invite the visitor to spend a long day at the Gallery, and will help to forward the reputation of their authors. Amongst the most prominent of these is the picture which we reproduce in our Engraving—an immense composition by M. Rodmond Dubuffé, who has displayed in its execution all those qualities which have made him famous for paintings of this class, and he may have taken his inspiration from that operative speech which was set upon the stage some fifteen years ago, having the parable of the prodigal son for its subject. The composition, crowded as it is, is purely coloured and happily balanced, and the architectural details are finely rendered, while the grouping of the figures and the sense of motion imparted to them make the whole scene eminently striking. "L'Enfant Prodigue" is the great attraction of the Gallery to many visitors; but commentators will prefer to the main work the two little "supplementary" compositions which flank it on each side, and form the preface and epilogue to the

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 280.

THE PANIC IN THE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening last week the first order of the day was the second reading of the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill, to be moved by that able lawyer and admirable speaker, Sir Roundell Palmer, her Majesty's Attorney-General; but, though there was a very large number of members present, Sir Roundell had but few to listen to his eloquent and exhaustive speech. Commercial men are profoundly interested in this bill; and generally when this subject of bankruptcy is before the House the benches are full of bankers, merchants, and traders. But on this occasion Sir Roundell could not hold even them in the House. On the contrary, they were the first to glide away soon after the House met; and no wonder, for there had come from the City ominous news, which was far more important for the time to them than even this bankruptcy bill. "The Overend and Gurney Company has closed its doors; failed for twenty-one millions." This was the intelligence which had reached us. It came at first, as such things generally do, as a vague rumour, without traceable authority. And in such form it got into the House; and, by whisperings from one member to another, very soon spread all over it as a November fog spreads over London. The effect of the rumour was soon perceived. At first there was a low hum of undertone conversation; then, one by one, the members rose and slipped away; and very soon Sir Roundell Palmer, to his surprise, no doubt, found himself talking to about fifty members. But in the lobbies there was a very different scene. In all our experience we have never seen, except on the eve of a great party division, so much excitement as there was there. The division lobbies were literally crowded with members, gathered into knots and clusters, all discussing this grave intelligence; whilst the outer lobby, where strangers most do congregate, was more like a bourse or exchange than the ante-room of a legislative hall. Nor is this surprising when we come to consider the composition of the House of Commons. Fifty years ago the commercial element in the House was but small, but now we suspect it predominates over all others. Indeed, if we take into calculation all the investors in mercantile concerns, including railways, we think we may venture to say that three fourths of the members of the House would be directly or indirectly interested in this disastrous news. But apart from mere investors, think of the army of bankers, bank directors, directors of joint-stock companies, private merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and traders of all sorts, that we have here—the princely Rothschilds, and Barings, and Glynns, and Craufords; the Petos, and Waringes, and Kelkes, and Jacksons; the Platts, and Crossleys, and Ackroyds, and the great coalowners and ironmasters of the north and the west, whose united property would probably be found, if it could be summed up, to parallel in amount the National Debt—and you will not be surprised that this crash in the City should produce so profound an impression. At first, as we have said, the intelligence came in form of a vague rumour, and by not a few it was disbelieved. Confirmation, however, soon arrived, and of course the consternation was increased.

READING FACES.

As we lounged in the outer lobby, watching the members as they came out to talk with their friends, to consult with them, or console or condole them, or to wend their way to dinner, we tried, and not without success, to read their countenances. On some there was clearly painful anxiety written in unmistakable characters; on many more there was nervousness, restlessness, if nothing worse; whilst not a few passed along utterly unmoved, as if they were entirely unconscious of the storm that was raging. That genial old country squire, now so well known here, who is buttoning up his coat and cramming his papers in his capacious pocket, he is certainly heart-whole, and has no cause to be otherwise. His property is in land, down in Westshire. He never had a share in his life, except, it may be, in the turnpike-road which runs through the estate; and, though the balance of last half-year's rents lies at his banker's, he believes in his banker as firmly as he believes in his Church. Panic in the City interests him no more than a gale of wind at sea does the farmer in the midland counties. Nor is that short gentleman in spectacles, City banker though he be, apparently more moved than the country squire. His face is calm and smiling as ever, and on it not the thinnest cloud of anxiety can be seen. And, see! his son and partner, on whose arm he leans, is positively laughing. Who knows? Perhaps they are reflecting that in the end, when the storm shall have passed away, it will be found to have been advantageous rather than disastrous. "Ill blows the wind that profits nobody;" and, no doubt, the solid, sound banks will immensely profit by the fall of the unsound. That merchant prince, too, who is moving across the lobby, stately as a brewer's dray-horse and almost as strong, obviously black care clings not to him; he is the head of a City house that has rooted itself by a century's growth so firmly that Ailsa Crag feels not the force of a tempest less than he. Nor does the Baron there, who is passing into the House, look at all like a reed shaken by the wind; when most men's hearts are failing them through fear, he and his partners, so far from trembling, look abroad in conscious security, and calculate how many odd hundreds of thousands they shall make out of the wrecks that will soon cumber the financial ocean. Nothing but a world-wide convulsion could shake their house, and the probability is that they would survive and make money out of that. Thus much for the consciously secure; we might now describe some of the consciously insecure, but we forbear, lest some of our readers should pick out hats thrown amongst the crowd and place them on heads they were not intended to fit.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

On Friday night there was quite as much excitement as on the night before, and it was kept up much longer. This was the night, as our readers will remember, when the question whether the Government would suspend or relax the Bank Charter was *sub judice*, or, in plain English, under consideration by the Cabinet. As soon as Mr. Gladstone appeared in the House he was put to the question by no less than three inquirers—Mr. Disraeli first, then Mr. Bazley of Manchester, and, lastly, Mr. Biddulph. "Will you help the City or not?" The answer was dubious, like the answers of the famed Delphic oracle. At present he could not say—had but little information—wanted more—expected more soon; and then the House—should—see—what they should see, in short. And this was all that could be got out of the oracle then; and with that the poor sufferers—in *posse* and in *esse*—those actually under pressure and those expecting to be—had to be satisfied for a time, and bear the torture of suspense with what patience they could muster, and fearfully long was the suspense. It was five o'clock when the dubious answer was given. It was nearly twelve when a ringing cheer proclaimed to the anxious waiters in the outer lobby that help was to be given. Meanwhile, there was, as our readers may imagine, no small anxiety both inside and out of the House—more outside, though, than in, for those members who were especially interested in the expected announcement could not, as may be conceived, sit long together in the House. Indeed, except that row between Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Maguire, which we shall have shortly to notice, there was not much to attract anybody there. As soon as Mr. Gladstone had spoken, he hurried away to meet a deputation of bankers, &c., at Downing-street. When that interview was over, the right hon. gentleman returned to the House, and a sort of Cabinet Council, consisting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cardwell, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Goschen, was extemporised, and met in Mr. Brand's room, to receive and confer with the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England and other great City magnates, and there these high personages were closeted for an hour and a half more, the gentlemen whose fate more or less hung upon the decision "waiting for the verdict" the while in the lobby, outside—or rather, we should say, in the refreshment-room—and smoking; for what so natural as that they should, in their nervous state, fortify themselves with a glass of "Bellamy's port," or soothe their nerves with a cigar? It was an anxious time. Very slowly did the hand of the clock seem to move, and many a

nervous glance was turned to the door behind which the arbiters of fate were consulting. "But Time must find or end," and at last it both ended and friended, for at 11.30 the door swung open, and Gladstone, with the Deputy Governor of the Bank, marched into the House—the one to the Treasury bench, the other to the seats below the bar. The news soon spread, and in a few minutes dining-room, smokery, library, and every other outer room, were deserted. The House was in Committee of Supply, and could not conveniently get out for half an hour; but it was no matter, the decision was not kept secret; every man in the House knew it before it was formally announced. As soon as the House "resumed," Mr. Bazley again rose to put his question, and Mr. Gladstone answered as we know. A dead silence fell upon the House when he rose; a burst of cheering broke forth when he sat down. And what heart there was in those cheers! Fiercer, wilder cheers we have often heard, but heartier never.

"WORDS OF HEAT."

This is the old Parliamentary phrase for what we should now call angry, offensive words. "Words of heat" are not common in the House now, not nearly so common as they were before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. It was one of the vaticinations of the Tory prophets of that era that this Reform Act would vulgarise the House of Commons—make a bear-garden of it, indeed. This prophecy has not, however, been fulfilled. On the contrary, the language of the House has become more temperate, and "words of heat," once so common, have become very rare. "Words of heat," though, broke from the lips of Sir Robert Peel on Friday night week. The House was discussing the question whether Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, of the Irish Bench, aged ninety-two, is able to perform his judicial duties. Mr. Maguire adduced facts to prove that he is not. Whereupon Sir Robert Peel, late Irish Secretary, declared, in loud and angry tones, that the hon. member for Cork "had made statements which he knew to be unfounded." These were the alleged "words of heat;" and hot enough they were, in all conscience—so hot that in old days they would have exploded a couple of pistols. Sir Robert was promptly called to order by the House generally, and specially by Mr. Maguire, who jumped impetuously from his seat, and hurled this at Sir Robert: "If those words had been used out of the House, I should have given a very unparliamentary reply to them." "Tu quoque"—vulgarily, "You're another"—that is what you would have got in the lobby, Sir Robert. Here Mr. Speaker interposed; and surely it was time, when such sharp shot were flying. "The right honourable Baronet," said Mr. Speaker, "must be aware that he has gone beyond the bounds of Parliamentary language." Now, upon this hint, Sir Robert ought at once to have retracted the offensive words. This, however, he refused to do, but continued to sit in his place. "You must retract those words," shouted the member for Cork. "I will explain," replied Sir Robert. But Mr. Speaker, rising to the occasion, would allow no explanation. "The right hon. Baronet," he said, "has transgressed the rules of debate, and must withdraw the words." Loud cheers from all parts of the House followed this emphatic deliverance. Sir Robert for one moment seemed cowed, but, still unwilling to give in, he tried to back out by affecting ignorance. "I do not know what statement I am to withdraw," he said; but a storm of groans showed him at once that this avenue of retreat was effectually closed, and drove him back to his former obstinacy. Once more Mr. Speaker rose, and, with increased severity of tone and dignity, restated the case. Sir George Grey followed the Speaker, and tried what a little flattery and coaxing would do towards smoothing down the ruffled feathers of the angry Baronet; but Sir Robert would have none of it. On the contrary, he jumped up, and, in a towering passion, declared "most respectfully, that he refused to withdraw the words which he had said." The House now got very angry, as well it might, at seeing its rules and orders set at naught and its Speaker defied. Mr. Speaker, though, was quite calm and very patient. Once more he explained the matter; and, after pausing for a few seconds for a response, amidst a dead silence, and receiving none, he again, in firmer tones, demanded retraction and apology. Still, however, Sir Robert was silent, and sat there on the back bench nursing his wrath, and, apparently, as defiant as ever. Here, then, was a *nodus*. Must Mr. Speaker then call him "by name," and give him into custody? that is a dénouement to be avoided, if possible. And again Sir George tried his powers of persuasion, and opened up a way for a retreat by suggesting that probably "Sir Robert really meant that the statement was unfounded, and not that the hon. member for Cork knew that it was unfounded." And, after Sir George, Mr. Whiteside tried to open the door still wider. And as by this time Sir Robert's cholera had got damped down somewhat, he at last backed out by this convenient opening. In short, Sir Robert retracted. He did not, though, apologise. On the contrary, as he retreated he hurled words at Mr. Maguire which were certainly unparliamentary and almost as offensive as his former charge. Of these, however, Mr. Maguire, having clearly got the victory, wisely took no notice, but left Sir Robert to effect his retreat in his own way; and thus this affair, which threatened at one time to be serious, was at an end—clearly, though, with no honour to Sir Robert.

OLD TIMES.

And now let us glance at times past, the good old times. If this had occurred fifty years ago, or even much later, Mr. Maguire on hearing those offensive words would have attempted to leave the House, to make an arrangement for a hostile meeting; whereupon, Mr. Speaker, seeing the member for Cork on the wing, would have called upon the Serjeant-at-Arms to lock the doors, Mr. Maguire would have been summoned to his place, Sir Robert Peel would have been bound peremptorily to retract, and neither of the members would have been allowed to leave the House till each had pledged himself that the quarrel should be "carried no further;" and if they refused, they would have been ordered into custody and kept in durance till they gave the required pledge. The other day we saw an old ex-member in the lobby. This gentleman and Sir Frederick Trench were in custody for some time, because they would not promptly pledge themselves—not to fight.

THE KITCHEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A standing Committee is appointed to control the arrangements of the kitchen and refreshment-rooms of the House of Commons, and is empowered to submit observations from time to time. This Committee has just presented a report complaining of the deficiency of accommodation and recommending that at the earliest opportunity the refreshment-rooms should be enlarged, according to a plan proposed by Mr. Barry in 1863. The cost of such enlargement is estimated at £4650. Not only the Committee, but a large proportion of the members of the House, feel considerable interest in the proposed alteration, for one hundred of them have signed a paper in favour of it, and many others have given a verbal expression of approval. Appended to the report are the proceedings of the Committee, and from these it would appear that hon. members have rather nice tastes, for several complaints have been made concerning the quality of the brandy and sherries supplied, and action duly taken thereupon. The amount paid for wine consumed during the Session of 1865 was £269 1s. 8d. On one occasion the number of Committee members (three) requisite to form a quorum failed to attend. At three of their meetings "the Committee deliberated," but upon what subject is not stated. The Serjeant-at-Arms was frequently requested to send a demand to the Office of Works for articles required in the kitchen and refreshment-rooms, and he was once asked to send a requisition for forty dozen table-napkins, twelve dozen glass-cloths, and twelve dozen coarse cloths. He was also requested to ask for a wine-bin to be placed in the dispensing-room. A table is given showing the number of members who have dined in the House each day during the present Session. The lowest number was on Feb. 13, when only nineteen sat down; and the greatest number was on the 15th of the same month, when the debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Cattle Diseases Bill sent 239 members to dine. On the day when the Franchise Bill was read a second time, 208 members dined in the House. During the past month the average number has been 125 per day, and, when it is remembered that the tables only accommodate ninety-six persons, the request for an enlargement of the rooms can hardly be deemed unreasonable.

THE STONE BALUSTADING on the north transept of the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor Castle, has, in consequence of its aged, weather-worn condition, been removed, and the decayed portions are now being replaced with new stone, the carvings for which are being executed by Messrs. Poole, of Westminster.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LAND TENURE IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Tenure (Ireland) Bill, the objects of which were to provide that neither landlord nor tenant should have a *locus standi* in any court unless there had been a previous written contract, and to abolish the power of distraint.

Lord DUFFERIN, on behalf of the Government, said it was impossible that they could give their assent to a proposal which introduced a principle that was entirely new to the legislation of this country and would altogether change the destination of property in Ireland.

Lord WODEHOUSE (the Lord Lieutenant) said that the subject had been regarded by the Irish Government, not as a matter of bargain, but as a question which imperatively required settlement. He appealed to their Lordships to consider dispassionately the Government scheme, for which he was partly responsible, when it should come before them. No one would suppose that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland were satisfactory; but he admitted that the application of a remedy was beset with considerable difficulty. Seeing that the bill under discussion dealt partially with the question, he hoped the House would not adopt it until they had the proposals of the Government upon the table.

The Earl of DERBY said he was sorry to hear Lord Wodehouse declare himself partly responsible for the Government bill, which, in his opinion, was a measure that would seriously interfere with the rights of property. At the same time, he was strongly in favour of enforcing the rights of tenants, especially that of compensation for improvements, and he would do this by law where it was not already done by custom; but he deemed it unwise and injudicious to encourage among tenants the notion that so long as they paid the rent they had an indefeasible right to the land in their occupation. He suggested that the Marquis of Clanricarde should postpone his bill until that of the Government came from the Commons.

Subsequently this suggestion was acted upon, and the motion for the second reading was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MONETARY PANIC.

Mr. DISRAELI asked whether the Government had suspended the Bank Charter Act.

Mr. BAZLEY wished to know if they intended to do so, and Mr. BIDDULPH asked if the Government would suspend the Act if the Bank of England desired it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the Government had not suspended the Act. It was only within the previous two hours and a half that representations had been made to him on the state of things in the City, and a deputation of directors of joint-stock banks was waiting to see him as soon as he could leave his place. He could give no answer as to what the Government could do. As to the question based on the hypothesis of the Bank asking the Government to relax the Act of 1844, he had no reason to suppose that any such proposition would be made.

THE IRISH JUDGES.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, a discussion was begun by Mr. BRYAN in reference to the cases of Chief Justice Lefroy and Lord Justice Blackburne, of the Irish Court of Appeal. Mr. Bryan insisted that neither Judge was competent for the discharge of his business, and asked the Government what course it intended to pursue in reference to the matter.

Mr. FORTESCUE indicated that, if the Government found it necessary to interfere, it would do so in the regular manner, by an address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament.

Sir H. CAIRNS condemned the course taken by Mr. Bryan; while Mr. MAGUIRE justified it, and showed by numerous cases that Chief Justice Lefroy was by age and mental weakness incapacitated for the discharge of his duty.

Mr. WHITESIDE defended the Judges. The debate, which was altogether warm, became hotter when Sir R. Peel charged Mr. Maguire with having made a statement which he knew to be unfounded. Of course, there was a cry against this, and the Speaker insisted that Sir Robert should retract. In an ill-conditioned manner he refused, and in the end got out of his difficulty by a sort of half explanation.

SUPPLY—THE BANK ISSUES.

Subsequently there was a discussion on the School of Musketry, and then the House went into Committee of Supply. After several votes had been taken, the House resumed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then, in reply to Mr. Bazley, said the Government had given permission to the Bank to issue notes beyond the limit provided by the Act of 1844.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Lord REDDESDALE brought under notice the subject of the financial arrangements of railway companies, and observed that the system upon which certain works had been carried on for many years past had completely broken down. To check rash railway speculation he recommended that in future all new railways should be got up upon a subscription contract; one effect of which would be that new schemes would have to be well matured before they found favour with the public, and of course in that case the money would have to be provided beforehand. He also suggested that the subscription contract should be for two thirds of the subscribed capital; that a deposit of one eighth should be paid upon every share; and that no shares should be transferable until three tenths of the amount had been paid up.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY admitted the importance of the question, but apprehended that the suggestion of Lord Redesdale would impede the construction of railways altogether. He hoped their Lordships would not commit themselves to any resolution on the subject without mature reflection and the concurrence of the House of Commons.

Remarks were also made by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Overstone, Earl Fortescue, and the Earl of Belmore; after which the matter was allowed to drop.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of the Redistribution of Seats Bill without any remarks; and was followed immediately by

Mr. DISRAELI, who said he could not help thinking that the course which the Government proposed to take with the small boroughs was of too restricted and meagre a character, and he begged the House deliberately to reflect upon the important consequences that were involved in the change. He presumed that the real object of the various reform bills which had been produced since the Act of 1832 was to render the House of Commons a more complete representation of the country and its numerous attributes, the landed, manufacturing, and commercial interests, professional classes, and the interests of our colonial and Indian empires. For this purpose the small boroughs had been and were a most useful and efficient instrument. But, by the scheme of the Government, the very boroughs which returned representatives of the commercial, financial, colonial, and Indian interests were virtually disfranchised, and the House was called upon to attack about half the whole number of seats in the country. This step had been adopted for two reasons, the first of which was to give a representation to communities that had developed their strength since the Reform Act. On this part of the subject he went entirely with the Government, and agreed that it would be wiser to give them a direct representation. Whether it should be effected by adding to the number of members of the House or not he declined to take upon himself to say. This great change, however, was also proposed for another object; that was not merely to give representatives to communities that were not now represented, but to add representatives to places that were already represented, and to attain this object many of the counties and great towns were to have a third member. This proposal involved a new principle—that of plurality of voting—which he looked upon with some doubt and suspicion, for it was not consistent with our electoral system, which recoiled from plurality of voting. Once that growth in population and property was regarded as constituting a just claim for an increased representation, they would not be able to stop at three members for the large towns. Then, with regard to the means by which the new seats were to be obtained—namely, that of grouping—he reminded the House that that was a system which was altogether foreign to this part of the kingdom; and he further objected to it on the ground that it would aggravate existing anomalies by a process of wanton injustice, and would succeed only in producing an enfeebled and imperfect local representation. He came to the conclusion that any system of grouping that was founded on the principle of grouping represented towns must prove a complete failure, that it would disappoint expectation, and that the House ought not to give it its sanction. The safe principle was to reduce the redundancy of the old borough representation and apply it to new boroughs. By doing this they would add enormously to the content of the country, introduce into the House popular and vigorous elements, and at the same time go a long way towards a solution of the immense difficulties connected with the county franchise, and which beset every Minister who attempted to deal with the question. The right hon. gentleman then urged upon the House the necessity of preserving the distinctive character of the county constituencies, so that they should really be what their name imported. He complained that, even as the franchise was now arranged, there were great masses of the population who ought to be represented, and that the legitimate representation of the counties was imperfect, yet the bill did nothing towards providing a remedy. How, then, was he to meet the Government? It was not want of time alone that was an obstacle to legislation at this moment. It was the want of maturity alike in design, preparation, and procedure which had marked the action of the Government. And even now he did not think that the question of Parliamentary reform was understood by the country, by the House, or by Ministers themselves. He admitted the difficulty, and he did not shut his eyes to the pos-

tion in which the House was placed. The fact was that the country, the House, and the Government, were on this question in a scrape, and he should despair of their ever extricating themselves had he not unlimited confidence in the good nature and good sense of the House of Commons. "We must help the Government," exclaimed Mr. Disraeli; "we must forget the last two months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must recross the Rubicon. We will build up his bridges and supply him with vessels." The right hon. gentleman was in a position in which he could retire from the question of Parliamentary reform for a moment with dignity. He must not sacrifice his country, his party, or his own great name to a feeling of pique. He was still supported by a majority. He could act in deference to the wish of the country and the disposition of the House. Let him at once give instructions that complete and accurate statistics should be prepared with regard to the borough franchise. Let him give immediate orders that the most ample information should be acquired as to the share which the working classes already possessed in the county franchise. Let a commission, acting under the Inclosure Commissioners, visit all the Parliamentary boroughs of England, and examine and report on their boundaries. Abandoning the scheme of grouping represented boroughs, and recognising that the proper way of dealing with the subject was to appeal to the existing represented boroughs to spare him a part of their superfluity; let him prepare a well-digested and complete scheme, which would give representatives upon the principle of grouping the most important unrepresented boroughs; then let him consider the results in consultation with his colleagues, and he would have the opportunity of submitting to the House measures that would command the sympathy of the country and receive the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. CARDWELL followed, expressing his surprise at Mr. Disraeli's new views on the functions of small boroughs, contrasting them with Lord Stanley's in 1859, and arguing by the example of Sir H. Cairns, Sir F. Kelly, the Lord Advocate, and other members, that the professions and men of Indian and colonial experience already entered the House by means of large constituencies. He denied that the system of grouping would produce expense, or any of the other inconveniences alleged against it, remarking that all objections must apply equally to groups of represented and unrepresented bodies, which last were supported by Mr. Disraeli. After combating other arguments employed by Mr. Disraeli against the bill, he pointed out that the essence of the plan which he had suggested for grouping and the revision of boundaries was to eliminate from the county constituencies all elements of freedom and variety, and, declining unreservedly to accept the suggestion for a withdrawal of the bill, he appealed to the good sense of the House to accept this attempt at a just and moderate settlement.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time in a House of twenty-seven members, and ordered to be committed on Monday, the 28th inst. an.

TUESDAY, MAY 15. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of GRANVILLE corroborated the news that the cattle plague had broken out in Ireland, near Belfast. He detailed the measures which had been taken for its repression.

A long discussion then ensued on the Sunday Trading Bill, which was stoutly opposed by Lord Teynham. Eventually, however, the bill passed through Committee.

Brief discussions followed in reference to cholera and the bombardment of Valparaiso.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

Sir L. PALK drew attention to the narratives appearing in the morning papers relative to the bombardment by the Spanish Admiral of the unarmed and defenceless town of Valparaiso, and asked whether the statement was true; and that Mr. Thompson, the English Minister, and Rear-Admiral Denman refused to co-operate with the American Admiral in saving it from destruction; and whether the Admiral was justified in moving his ships out of the way to enable the Spaniards to fire on the defenceless city.

Mr. LAYARD traced, with considerable minuteness, the history of the dispute between Spain and Chili, and the action of the British Government in relation to these unhappy events. On the outbreak of hostilities instructions were sent to Admiral Denman to preserve a strict neutrality, whilst doing all in his power to protect British life and property. France and England, which had acted throughout in the matter with perfect accord, had tendered their good offices with a view to the adjustment of differences, and the British merchants of Valparaiso were informed, as long ago as October last, of the danger that was hanging over them; but their mediation led to no decided result. He complained of the Spanish Government, however, that they had not acted fairly, because when, on hearing recently that orders had been dispatched from Spain to bombard Valparaiso, England and France remonstrated against the proceeding the Spanish Government led them to believe that positive instructions had not been issued on the subject. It was therefore with great surprise that the Government heard the previous day that this barbarous act had been committed on a defenceless city. As to the British merchants at Valparaiso, they had received thirty hours' notice of the intended bombardment, but they had omitted to avail themselves of it to remove their goods and property; and the statement that the American commander on the coast had offered to join the English Admiral to put a stop to the bombardment was not true. With reference to the conduct of Admiral Nunez, the Spanish commander, he had acted under the express orders of his Government, who were no doubt greatly to blame. For at the moment they knew that every effort was being made by France and England to restore peace they chose to send out private orders to their commander in the Pacific to bombard the town. In behalf of Admiral Nunez it might be stated that he directed his fire principally against the public buildings, and amongst them the Custom House, where unfortunately a large amount of British property was lying. He would not attempt to conceal that this bombardment had created a painful sentiment in the minds of her Majesty's Ministers, who conceived that the act was inconsistent alike with the high position of Spain as a nation and those principles of humanity which regulated warfare in modern times. Lastly, with regard to the English Minister in Chili, Mr. Layard stated that no request had been addressed to the Foreign Office by the Chilean Government for the recall of that gentleman.

CHOLERA.

Mr. H. BRUCE, at the instance of Mr. Sandford, explained the precautionary measures which had been taken by the Government against the spread of the cholera.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'REILLY then moved for a Select Committee to inquire what changes may with advantage be made in the system of national education in Ireland, in order to allow greater freedom and fullness of religious teaching in schools attended by pupils of one religious denomination only, and to guard effectually against proselytism and protect the faith of the minority in mixed schools.

The motion was seconded by THE O'CONNOR DON, but the Government, through

Mr. C. FORSTER, declined, by acceding to the proposal, to abandon the present restrictions and endanger the cause of popular education in Ireland.

The debate was continued till a late hour, the motion being ultimately withdrawn.

THURSDAY, MAY 17. HOUSE OF LORDS.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord Overstone, said that the Government had made an agreement with the Royal Academy, handing over Burlington House to them, the building being an admirable one for their purposes, and he believed that the agreement would not be departed from.

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

On the order of the day for receiving the report of amendments on this bill,

Lord HOUGHTON made an appeal to Lord Chelmsford to withdraw the measure, but the latter noble Lord declined to accede to the request.

The amendments having been withdrawn,

Lord REDFERN then moved an amendment to the effect that all shops shall be closed and all hawking of goods prohibited during the hours of morning service.

After some discussion, the amendment was carried by a majority of 54 to 41.

Lord CHELMSFORD declined to proceed any further personally with the bill.

Lord TAUNTON gave notice of his intention to move the rejection of the bill.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed:—The Contagious Diseases, the Inclosure, the Harbour Loan, and the Superannuation (Officers) Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to questions, said he had not received any representations in the nature of complaints from parties who felt themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the Bank of England, but there had been rumours of discontent. The questions had been opportunely put, because they would give him the opportunity of removing a misapprehension in the public mind. The operations at the Bank would be a sufficient answer to the rumours which had gone abroad. On Friday last it had advanced on Government securities £919,000; on Saturday, £747,000. On the two days named, and on the three following days, the total amount advanced on Government securities amounted to no less than £2,874,000. With regard to public accommodation generally, it had granted advances and discounted bills to the extent of about £9,350,000 in these five days, making a total on discounts and advances of upwards of £12,000,000. He thought that these figures showed that there was not a strong *prima facie* case against the Bank. The effect on the condition mentioned in the letter written by the First Lord of the Treasury and himself to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England was not that they should give to everybody what advances they required, but that they should proceed upon the prudent rules by which that Bank was generally governed. He believed that the foundation on which the rumours rested was of the slightest possible character.

TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Lord NAAS rose to move, "That this House, though desirous of simplifying the method of securing to tenants compensation for outlay made in permanent improvements, is of opinion that, in any measure relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland, it is expedient to maintain the principle affirmed by the Act of 1850—namely, that compensation to tenants should be secured in respect of those improvements only which are made with the consent of the landlord. That, in the opinion of this House, the provisions as to the improvement of land in Ireland contained in the measure of her Majesty's Government would operate injuriously on the position of holders of small farms in that country."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND asserted that the objections of the noble Lord were superficial. The bill had been drawn up with the greatest care and after the most mature consideration. He believed it would meet with favour from the House, because it asserted the principle that property had its duties as well as its rights. The bill had been framed in a spirit of concession, and after considering well the claims on both sides upon the fairest estimate of the wishes and rights of all parties concerned.

Mr. LOWE objected to the bill, because he did not consider it to be founded on right, and that it would place the landlords of Ireland on a different footing to that of the landlords of England and Scotland. He held that the tenant took the land on a certain contract, and was bound to return it in the same condition as that in which he found it; but he was not entitled to go beyond the terms of his contract, even though he might improve the property by doing so.

Mr. J. S. MILL warmly supported the bill, and eloquently vindicated the working classes of Ireland from the aspersions which were repeatedly cast upon them.

After a lengthened discussion, Mr. BAGWELL moved the adjournment of the debate amid cries of "No, no," and "Divide, divide."

A division having been insisted upon, the result was a majority of 167 to 154. The debate was then adjourned to next Monday week.

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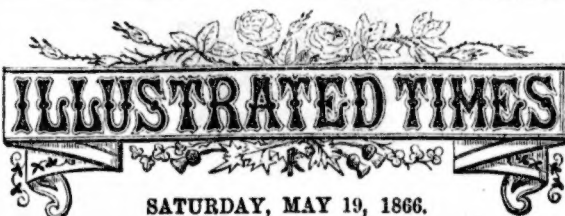
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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

THE CHOLERA.

CHOLERA has been in Bristol, and is now in Liverpool and Birkenhead. These facts, though startling, need not necessarily be alarming. We know how the malady came into the country; and, if we choose to exercise them, we have the means—to some extent, at least—of keeping it out. The disease has not yet spread among the ordinary inhabitants of either of the places where it has appeared. It came among German emigrants who were passing through the country en route for America; and to them, and those persons in immediate attendance upon them, it has hitherto confined itself. That, however, may not long be the case. The disorder may spread—most probably will spread—over the poorer districts of the greatest of our provincial seaports, and may even make its way to more inland towns. Are we everywhere prepared for it? We fear not; and, should the advent of hot weather also bring, as it usually does, an increased susceptibility of the human subject to morbid influence, we may find that the lessons taught us on previous occasions have not been so fully utilised as they ought to have been.

Filth and over-crowding, we are assured, breed the seeds of Asiatic cholera among the Mecca pilgrims; all our past experiences of the malady show that in foul and over-populated places its ravages have been most severe; in dirty and crowded emigrant-ships the disease has broken out now. The clear inference to be drawn from these facts is, that cleanliness, space, and air are the best preventives of cholera. Have these conditions been generally, or even to any great degree partially, secured in the cities and towns of Great Britain? In some places, and notably in the metropolis, things are very much changed for the better since the first visitation of cholera. We have now cleaner streets, better drainage, less crowded dwellings, more and purer air than formerly. But is this, though largely true of London, and partially of some other places, true to the extent that it ought to be everywhere? Are there not still English, Scotch, and Irish towns, and those, too, the most liable to attack, which exhibit all the conditions most favourable to the introduction of this fell disease? Are not Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Cork, Dublin, Belfast, proverbial for crowded and filthy localities? Is it not precisely in those towns and those localities where the rate of mortality in ordinary times is highest? And may we not, therefore, conclude that those seaports, most exposed and worst prepared, may afford lodging-places for the dreaded disorder, from which it may extend its operations to other and better-circumstanced regions?

Something has been done of late years to guard against disease of all kinds, and cholera in particular; but much still remains to be achieved, and something might even be accomplished ere the season is too far advanced. We have still fever-haunts among us, which will, perhaps, become cholera-haunts in summer. The circumstances which favour the ravages of one disease will facilitate the progress of others, and what checks one will check all. Cleanliness and ventilation are the most effective weapons with which to combat all disorders, cholera included; and there should be no time lost in securing these to the utmost extent possible.

But while we take measures to mitigate the power of the great Asiatic scourge, should it again obtain a footing among us, we ought also to guard, to the utmost of our power, against its obtaining a footing at all. It is difficult to prevent the introduction of contagion into these islands. Our intercourse with the rest of the world is so great; we are to such a large extent the carriers for all mankind; so many persons, so many ships, arrive at our ports from every quarter of the globe,

that it is difficult in the extreme to isolate ourselves. We cannot reap the advantages of a large commerce without suffering also some of the inconveniences—even the perils—which such a commerce carries with it. But what is difficult is not necessarily impossible. We may do something, at least, to protect ourselves. We know the cause and the course of the mischief so far as it has yet gone. Cholera has been in Holland all the winter. Emigrants from Dutch ports—poor, dirty, ill-fed, ill-clad creatures, with the seeds of disease among them—are landed at Hull, are thence sent overland to Liverpool, where they are stowed on shipboard as closely packed as possible; and, ere many days pass, with the further evils of overcrowding and deficient air superadded to those under which they previously suffered, cholera breaks out among them. That is the history of the matter hitherto. The facts are undoubted. The immediate causes of the mischief are plain. Equally plain is the remedy. Let this transit emigrant traffic be at once stopped; let the emigrants from Rotterdam and elsewhere be forbidden to land on our shores; and let the ships be compelled to go to the emigrants, and not the emigrants—through our ports, at least—to the ships. This is a course easily taken; and, if it cannot altogether save us from the presence of cholera, it will, at all events, contribute in an important degree to that end.

While there is a sufficient reason for action, there is no cause for panic. We need not have a cholera panic, as we have just had a monetary panic; a state of mind which must necessarily tend to produce the very effects dreaded. Public confidence would have saved several houses which have succumbed in the late crisis; public confidence will obviate many of the worst effects of a visitation of cholera. But with confidence we must combine caution. We must guard ourselves from without, and we must put our house in order within; we must shut out the disease if we can; we must prepare ourselves to fight it if we cannot. These are the counsels of wisdom and prudence; if they are followed, we shall save ourselves from the worst consequences of a probable renewed advent of Asiatic cholera on our coasts.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will not go to Balmoral this spring, having arranged to keep her birthday at Cliveden House, near Maidenhead, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

THE PRINCE OF WALES held a Levée on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on Saturday. It was numerously attended.

PRINCE ALFRED, according to the *Order*, is to be created a Peer, with the titles of Duke of Edinburgh and Earl of Kent.

THE MARRIAGE of Princess Mary of Cambridge and Prince Teck will take place at Kew. The Queen will be present.

HIS HIGHNESS THE TANNONGONG OF JOHORE—the first Malay Prince who has visited Europe—has arrived, with his suite, in London.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has become reconciled with the Emperor, and will resume the post of President of the French Exhibition committee.

THE RIGHT HON. DR. LUSHINGTON, Judge of the Admiralty Court, will, it is understood, retire from the Bench as soon as he has delivered judgment in the Banda and Kirwee prize case, which may be now shortly expected to be given.

SIGNOR MAZZINI has again been elected to represent Messina in the Chamber of Deputies, by 329 against 203 votes.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HON. LORD CLARENCE PAGET took his departure from London on Sunday, en route to join the Mediterranean fleet at Malta.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Whit Monday, and the Tuesday and Wednesday following.

A MEMORIAL WINDOW to the late Rev. John Keble is to be placed in Bournechurch church. Mrs. Keble died at Brookside, Bournechurch, the same house in which her late husband died, on Friday afternoon week.

MR. WALTER BAGEHOT, a well-known writer in the *Fortnightly Review* and other periodicals, has been selected as the Liberal candidate for Bridgwater.

GREAT NUMBERS OF SWALLOWS have been killed by the recent cold weather.

HORACE VERNET'S "Joseph Sold by his Brethren" brought the high price of £1500, at a late sale of pictures in Paris.

THE CITY OF ORLEANS has just celebrated the 430th anniversary of its deliverance by Joan of Arc.

COUNTESS POTOCKA, a Polish lady of rank, wealth, and beauty, has been arrested at Moscow for having predicted some time ago that the life of the Emperor would be attempted on the 16th of April. The lady had hardly been committed to prison when she went mad.

THE BISHOP of EXETER has just entered his eighty-ninth year, having been born at Bridgwater, on May 6, 1778. He is believed to be the oldest graduate of Oxford now living, having taken his B.A. degree in June, 1795.

MR. PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, known as the translator of the "Odyssey," and as the author of many poems contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, died a few days ago.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW, on Saturday last, attracted, in spite of the cold, dulness of the weather, 14,000 visitors, who were rewarded with the enjoyment of a most charming collection of roses and other choice flowers now in season.

MR. DURHAM'S STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, intended for the front tower of the Record Office, is finished, and will be immediately raised to its permanent place.

A PLATELAYER on the Metropolitan Railway was killed on Tuesday morning, having by some mischance got on to the rails as a train was coming up.

M. DUCHARTRE, who has been investigating the rate of growth in plants by day and by night, considers that the greatest increase in length takes place at night. His measurements have been made on the vine, the gladiolus, the strawberry, the hop, and other plants.

EIGHT MINERS WERE DROWNED on Saturday in a mine near Tavistock, in consequence of breaking into some old workings that were flooded with water.

THE WIDOW of MAJOR DE VERE, who was murdered by a private soldier some time ago, has been presented with a residence at Hampton Court Palace by the Queen.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will begin at South Kensington on the 22nd inst., and continue till the 25th. The entries have been very numerous, and an extraordinary horticultural display may be expected.

MR. J. R. SHAW, of Arrow Hall, Cheshire, has intimated to his tenants who have suffered from the cattle plague that he will not expect or ask any rent from them for twelve months.

ABOUT THE FAMILIES of the State of Maine have determined to emigrate to Palestine. A fine spot near Jaffa has been selected.

THE RINDERPEST has broken out in the townland of Drennan, in the county of Down, about five miles from Lisburn. A cordon has been drawn round the infected district, and the holding of fairs and other markets prohibited.

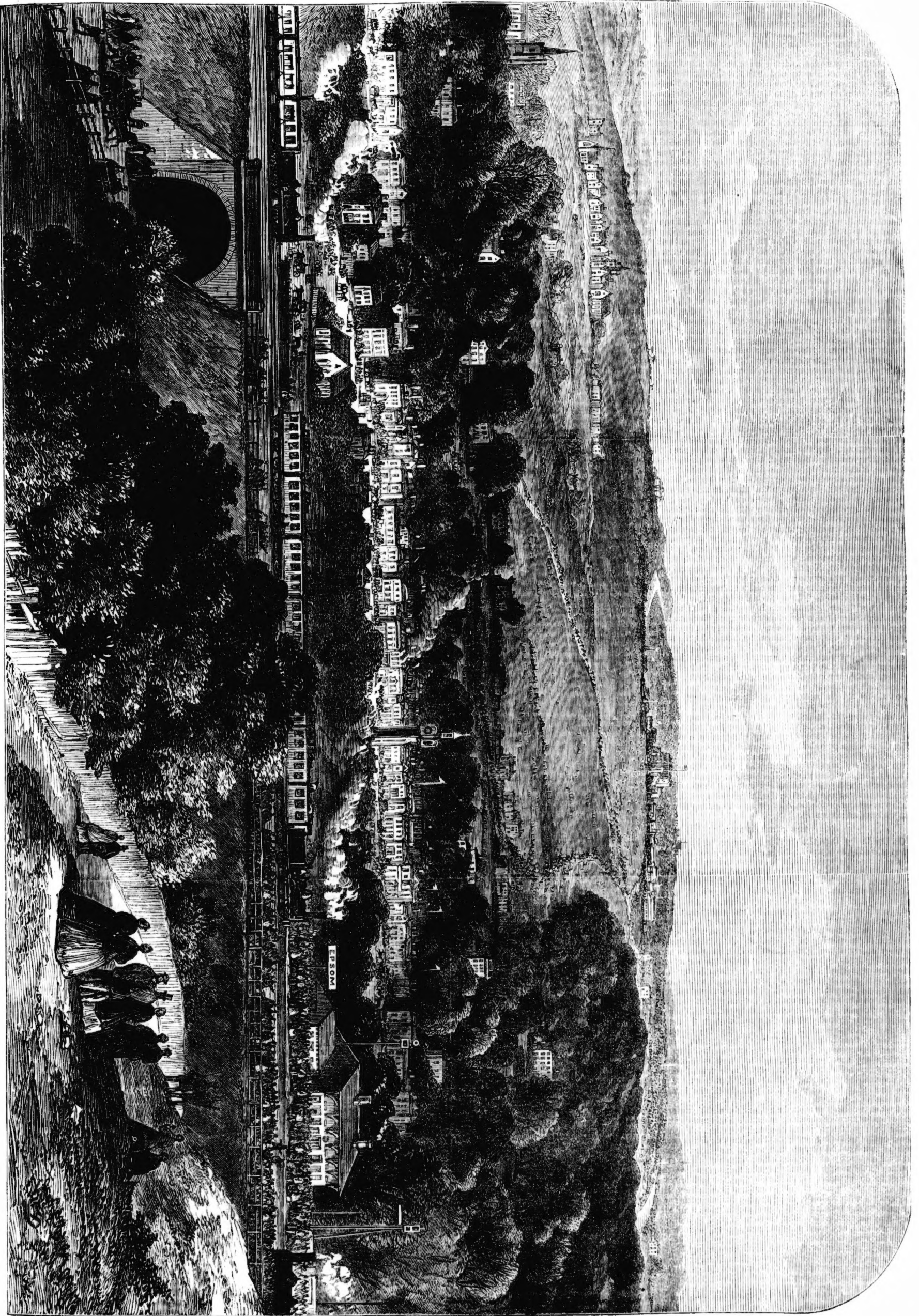
THE TAILORS of LIMERICK have struck work because the masters employ women to sew the lighter kind of garments! Moreover, they say they won't go back to work again until all the women are discharged.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS for manufacturing charcoal out of sea wrack has been suggested. Instead of the material being consumed, as heretofore, in open trenches, a small, portable, close furnace is used; and the residue, which consists of five parts of charcoal and three of ashes, is then lixiviated in proper vessels.

TWO SCULLERS' MATCHES have been made between Henry Kelley, the champion sculler of Putney, and Hamill, the American champion. The races will be for £250 a side each race; the first will be a four-mile straight-away race, and the second will be a five-mile race. Both will be pulled, in the same week, on the Tyne—the time, early in July.



EPSOM RACES: BETTING MEN IN THE SECOND RING ON THE DERBY DAY.



EPSOM RACES: VIEW OF THE TOWN AND DOWNS ON THE DERBY DAY.

THE DERBY DAY.

ROAD AND RAIL.

"HE who has not seen a Derby Day has not seen England." So our foreign visitors have said and written; and on Wednesday some 200,000 people went to see the great race run and to exhibit this phase of English life, less, no doubt, for the edification of intelligent foreigners than for their own amusement. Every year one hears murmurs from old-time people who complain that the rail has overcrowded the course, taken off the finest equipages from the road, and robbed the Derby Day of half its picturesqueness. But every year the railway seems to bring more branches and more feeders to bear upon Epsom Downs and swell the throng of sightseers there. Upon this great metropolitan holiday the greatest happiness of the greatest number should certainly be the object aimed at and hoped for; and on Wednesday our railway system, viewed from the Derby standpoint, seemed really beneficent. The opening of new routes or new links of communication left no excuse to those who wished to study horses or men at Epsom. If you wanted to reach the Downs quietly, and were not afraid of a five-mile walk, the South-Eastern Company invited you to go by the Betchworth route from London Bridge and Charing-cross. If you had no time to lose in walking, and wanted to combine pleasure with dispatch, the Brighton company would convey you from London Bridge or Victoria and land you on the course. The South-Western Railway was the *via media*, and happily also, as far as we heard, the *via tuta*. This company volunteered to take you from Waterloo to Epsom town, whence, as all the world knows, the walk to the course is more or less easy, according to age and wind. Then the new metropolitan lines brought their complements of passengers from each suburban station, and, interlacing the great trunk railways, seemed to bring all England into direct communication with Epsom. How the traffic could be worked with safety, either way, was one of those questions which, when once in motion, you hardly liked to think about. Nowadays, even setting Derby Days aside, the full tide of life is not at Charing-cross but at Clapham junction.

"We get down by rail without dust; but when I was young I must confess I liked the fun of the road." This was the sentiment of a cheery old gentleman who had just gained, not without struggle and loss of breath, a seat in one of the fast trains on no matter what line. But, railways notwithstanding, has the fun of the road or the glory of the road departed? In the glimpses we caught of it, the horsemen and the four horse drags certainly seemed to be less numerous than formerly. But the omnibuses, the coaches and the vans, the well and the ill appointed barouches, the broughams, the chaises, the carts, and the nondescript vehicles which are kept in reserve for use on Derby Days only—these seemed to be in as great force as ever. Then the road is favoured by the fair. Painful experience shows that gay dresses and wide skirts are not improved in the inevitable crush at railway stations. So the ladies drive, or rather are driven. And one of the pleasantest sights of the day, though not the most picturesque, is the humble vehicle packed close with the owner's belongings; women with smiling, well-satisfied faces, who, as well as husband or brother, have earned a right to enjoy themselves, and are doing so thoroughly, in their own way. The costermonger, whose holidays are few, drives down with his womankind by his side or behind, as proudly as though he owned the best equipage of the day; and it is something on such a festival to see that he does not forget those who have a claim upon him, and that he finds a pleasure in increasing theirs. Yet to those who went by road on Wednesday one thing seemed wanting. The suburban turnpikes were there no longer. At Kennington, where the stoppages used to be so frequent, there was now a clear way; but it was not quite clear that the abolition of the pike and the toll was compensation for lost opportunities of "chaffing" the much-enduring pikemen and of exchanging sallies with the bystanders. It may be as well to mention here that at night there was a revival of the stupid practice of flour-throwing—not by people who had been at the race, but by those who had assembled near Clapham-common to witness the return home. Several ladies who were attacked in this cowardly way looked as though they had been in a snowstorm. In one instance the assailants caught a Tartar, for a gentleman who received a flour-ball in his face, and was for the time almost blinded by it, jumped out of his carriage and, amid general cheering, gave the men who had thrown this missile a horsewhipping which they are not likely soon to forget. The police should be instructed to put a stop to practical jokes of this sort, which are sure to rouse bad blood and to end in disturbance. Apart from these few unpleasant episodes of the return, which are in no way chargeable upon the holiday folk, there was a prevalent joyousness and good-humour among the vast multitude on the journey down and home, as well as during the races—a general regard for decency and order which could not fail to strike the least observant. If a handful of policemen cleared the course easily, and prevented all confusion, it could only be because the mass of those assembled on the Downs belonged to a law-abiding and order-loving people, who knew how to amuse themselves without violence or coarseness.

THE BETTING MEN.

On the Derby Day the inveterate racing or betting men are a small minority at Epsom. Probably nineteen out of twenty people on the course know very little about the horses, and care very little which of them wins. But in "the ring" the betting man has his little world, and is there supreme. The first race is run, nobody paying much attention to it. But when, very soon afterwards, the bell rings for the great event, the air becomes vocal with offers to lay against everything in the race, to lay against particular horses in the race, to lay on the field, to accommodate you in every conceivable way with the odds then current. Men with queer hats and neckerchiefs of glaring colours bellow out invitations of this kind till they nearly deafen you. Some have their names and addresses printed in gold letters upon their handbands as a guarantee of substance and good faith. Others, perhaps better known, roam about, betting-book in hand, without any such means of identification. All invite you to deposit with them sums varying from £5 upwards, on the assurance that, if the horse you fancy wins, they will repay you the odds which they offer. They seemed on Wednesday to fight shy of Lord Lyon, but they were never tired of "petting" Rustic and Redan. "I'll lay five to one, bar one." "I'll bet against Blue Riband." "I'll lay against Vespasian," pronounced Vespasian. "What horse do you want to back, Sir?" "Is there any horse you fancy, Sir?" These were some of the endless cries one heard, in every variety of tone and of accent, cockney and provincial—the accent which breathed of the more or less sweet south, and that which unmistakably disclosed the hardy speculator from the West Riding.

In what is called the second ring, amidst a shifting crowd of men, there are a number of stands at which the unrecognised members of the betting fraternity exercise their vocation. Though unrecognised in the great ring, many of these men or firms seem to have a well-known local habitation and name, for their stands announce both as distinctly as the stentorian voices of the men themselves publish to the surrounding throng the terms on which they are prepared to do business. It seems odd that shrewd Britons should be willing to go to men of this stamp and post money with them by way of bets with no better security than their honour for ever seeing it again, to say nothing of the prospect of receiving any winnings they may be entitled to. But there is a good deal of confidence in the world still, and some of these men appear to do a considerable, if not thriving, business.

In proportion, however, to the confidence reposed in them is the indignation of those who deal with them if anything goes wrong. In the ring, the presence of a defaulter is intimated to a detective, who politely warns the gentleman off. But in the second ring more summary measures are resorted to; and a scene took place, on Wednesday, in this *locale* which constituted the most exciting episode of the day, before Lord Lyon appeared to excite the curiosity and admiration of the crowd by his preliminary canter. Some dispute had arisen, and probably the man who was the victim of popular indignation had been detected in, or suspected of, an attempt to bolt with the

cash intrusted to him by credulous customers. However this may be, he was violently hustled; and, seized, as he well might be, with terror of what was coming upon him, he rushed rapidly round the ring, towards the exit, hoping to escape those who were mobbing him. But *eripit, evasit* in vain. He was speedily overtaken and violently grasped by the crowd—all of whom were well-dressed men of gentlemanly appearance—and subjected to as savage an attack as we ever beheld. Blows with the fist and wrenches at his garments were the least of the inflictions he had to bear. It appears to be the first impulse of a certain order of Englishman, when a row arises, to reach over the heads of those before him and deal out violent blows with the head of his cane, and on this occasion the miserable "welcher"—if "welcher" he was—received the full benefit of this rather cowardly and decidedly brutal method of warfare. His hat had disappeared quite early in the fray, and he sustained on his unprotected scone several most unpleasant blows from heavy-headed sticks, delivered of course in perfect safety by the owners, but which, in the hustled and terrified state of this wretched man, must have told with almost stunning effect. At last two policemen managed to protect him somewhat from the violence of the crowd, and, after considerable delay, succeeded in conducting him out of the ring. When he emerged from the thickest of the crowd his appearance was the most pitiable that could be conceived. His clothes were literally torn off him, and no inconsiderable portion of his body was entirely naked, while his head and one of his shoulders bled profusely from wounds no doubt inflicted by the canes which, whatever the man's character or deeds, cannot have been justifiably employed for his chastisement. How the poor wretch got home it is impossible to conceive. As soon as he had departed the crowd set merrily to work demolishing his stand, and tossing about from one to another remnants of his clothing. It may have been merely a coincidence, but it is undoubtedly the fact, that two men of the betting persuasion, who had been conducting their business on Dulcamara principles, wearing immense and peculiar hats, and making themselves in every way conspicuous, disappeared with wonderful celerity; while another stand in the centre was found guardianless when the crowd, having sufficiently destroyed the stock-in-trade of Welcher No. 1, came round amongst the other betters seeking what they might destroy. Meanwhile, Messrs. Such-a-one and Somebody, of Manchester, continued blatantly to offer the odds against every horse bar one, and appeared to transact business with the greatest calmness up to the very moment of the start.

THE RACE.

But above all the hubbub of the betting rises the great roar of the crowd outside the ring. And to all save absorbed bookmakers this sound and the spectacle of thousands upon thousands of men clustering upon the hillside opposite the Grand Stand, or ranged by this time in long dense lines on each side of the course, has in it something almost majestic. After the usual rush to the paddock, where the knowing ones make their last observations and gather materials on which to found their last bets, the excitement increases. Lord Lyon is the first to show in the course. The favourite seems in perfect condition, and "He doesn't run; he flies," is the criticism passed upon his trial canter by one of his admirers. To the uninitiated eye the same favourable criticism might be passed upon other horses which gallop past, full of fire, and hardly seeming to touch the ground. They are soon gathered in a cluster at the starting-place, but much time is spent, and six or seven false starts are made, before they get fairly off. Then the whole twenty-six toil up the hill, and only practised eyes with good glasses to help them can tell how the race is going. The few who can distinguish colours at this distance proclaim aloud that Blue Riband is leading; that the favourite has now deposed him; that Rustic is in waiting, not to be shaken off; and that Knight of the Crescent, Redan, and the Bribery colt are well to the front. Then the horses are seen emerging into the straight run home, and glasses are put aside, for now most people who hope to see anything can see for themselves. As the rush comes nearer, and the clatter of hoofs begins to be heard, a horse with unfamiliar colours is seen where the favourite had been and ought to be. A cry is raised, "Bribery colt wins, by Jove!" And amid the feverish excitement that now prevails it certainly looks as if the "dark" horse is to carry off the great prize of the turf. But now the jockey with the black jacket and scarlet cap is seen making his effort, and gaining gradually upon the horse which alone remains between him and victory. "His Lordship is too late," several voices cry, and so really he appears to be. The colt has plenty of running still in him, but Lord Lyon has more, and, drawing up head to head with his dangerous rival, as the two pass the centre of the Grand Stand, is in the next breath hailed the winner by a short head. Rustic, a big, showy horse, from which one would have expected better things, comes in a bad third; Knight of the Crescent a good fourth.

The following is the order in which the three leading horses passed the judge's box:—

Mr. R. Sutton's Lord Lyon, by Stockwell—Paradigm, 8 st. 10 lb. (Custance) 1
Lord Alibury's colt by St. Albans—Bribery, 8 st. 10 lb. (T. French) 2
Duke of Beaufort's Rustic, 8 st. 10 lb. (Cannon) 3

There was less excitement than usual at the close of the race, for the victory of outsiders is more of a surprise than the victory of favourites, which comes pretty much as a foregone conclusion. Mr. Sutton received with entire equanimity the congratulations offered to him. Coolness, indeed, is the characteristic of the veteran turfite, who wins or loses with equal imperturbability. The value of the stakes was £7550. According to Benson's "Chronograph," the race was rather a slow one. It occupied 2 min. 49 sec.; while that of last year was run in 2 min. 43½ sec.; and that of 1864 (Blair Athol's year) in 2 min. 43½ sec.

The weather, unpromising at first, improved in the afternoon; there was no rain; but the Derby Day of 1866 will be remembered as a cold, ungenial one, even for May.

COURT OF ALDERMEN OF LONDON.—The proceedings, on Tuesday, at a Court of Aldermen of London ventilated several subjects of unusual interest. It was reported that the Metropolitan Railway would pass through Emmanuel Hospital; and the authorities, estimating the value of the property at £24,000, had considered it a good opportunity for removing the institution into the country; but the railway people only estimated the value at £2260, and had paid that sum into court. The matter will, of course, come before a jury. Another matter was a recommendation from the Inspectors of Prisons that, in the Capital Punishment Bill now before Parliament, the City authorities should seek the insertion of a clause enabling them to bury executed murderers at Holloway, instead of in the narrow corridor in the Old Bailey leading to the scaffold, where, since the Act of William IV. abolishing the dissection of the bodies of murderers, no fewer than forty-two culprits have been interred. A third subject was the right of the Aldermen to present children to King Edward's School, attacked by a scheme propounded by the Court of Chancery for the government of Bridewell Hospital.

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES AND THE REFORM BILL.—The Principals and Professors of the University of St. Andrew have agreed to transmit a petition to the House of Commons regarding Parliamentary representation of the Scottish Universities. They state that they "have heard with satisfaction that it is proposed in the bill for the redistribution of seats in Parliament, introduced into your honourable House, to grant Parliamentary representation to the Scottish Universities. While rejoicing in the privilege thus proposed to be granted to them, they, however, submit that the claims of these institutions to Parliamentary representation are inadequately met by the allotment of a single member to the four Scottish Universities, in the same manner as it is proposed to grant a member to the London University and the Queen's University in Ireland respectively. The constituency of the four Scottish Universities, it is computed, would amount to at least 4000, and is steadily increasing year by year; whereas the constituency of the London University is only about 1800; and the Queen's University in Ireland cannot be more than half this number. The Scotch Universities, moreover, are of ancient foundation, and represent the whole of the higher education of the country; whereas the London University, and the Queen's University in Ireland, merely represent sections of the higher education in England and Ireland respectively—other sections being represented by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge—already returning four members to Parliament, and by the Dublin University, which already returns two members to Parliament. They therefore urge that the House, taking these premises into their consideration, will assign to the Scottish Universities two seats instead of one."

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It is quite a mistake to suppose, as most of the morning papers did, that the second reading of the Redistribution of Seats Bill was designedly allowed to pass by the Opposition with so little debate; they intended to carry on the debate till midnight, and then to see it adjourned. Indeed, it was currently reported that it was to occupy at least three nights; but that scheme was defeated by accident. At 7.30 o'clock most of the members went to dinner. At eight there were not more than a dozen members on the Opposition benches, and the debate ended simply because the whips could get nobody to speak. Mr. Dutton was asked to rise, and he did rise; but he is not a practised speaker, and in ten minutes he had exhausted his power. Sir Stafford Northcote was present, and was requested to talk against time, but he pleaded that he had no speech ready. He made a few remarks upon a matter of form; but a speech he would not attempt. And when he sat down the question was put and carried. Of course, Mr. Gladstone and his supporters were silent. Seeing the position of the enemy, they adopted the masterly policy of inaction; and thus, quite unexpectedly, the bill was read a second time, with so little debate. There were at least twenty members of the Opposition who had speeches in their heads or in their pockets; but they were not present. You see, everybody went away with the notion that there would be plenty left to sustain the debate during the dinner-hour. This accident is by no means unprecedented; I have known the same thing happen more than once in my time. This accident produced others. There was on the paper a list of fifty orders below that of the Redistribution of Seats Bill; but there was nobody present to discuss them; and all were postponed—or got on a stage, and at 9.30 the House was up. Supply could not be got on because Mr. Childers, expecting that the Reform Bill would last till midnight, had gone home—four miles away—to dinner. The great Irish Chancery Reform Bill which Whiteside talked out on the Wednesday previous, and which was to be delayed at every stage, to the astonishment of everybody, was read a second time without another word. Mr. George, the most wearisome droner in the House, had a speech of an hour's length ready; but he, too, was dining; and when he returned, loaded with papers, he found the House just rising.

The governors of the Bank of England could not be got to consent to the suspension of their charter without difficulty. The Bank is, as you know, though it is called the Bank of England, only a private bank, carried on by a joint-stock company, which, like other joint-stock companies, has its subscribed capital and annually divides its profits amongst the shareholders, and, naturally enough, perhaps, feel little inclination to keep competitors in distress. It was, however, obliged to give way at last; indeed, it was not master of the situation. Its own position, as some of the managers of the large joint-stock bank directors reminded it, was by no means impregnable. "We could shut you up by sending you a couple of cheques tomorrow morning," said one of these gentlemen at the interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at which the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England was present. "Yes," replied the Chancellor; "but you will not do it." To which the former gentleman made no reply, preserving an ominous if not threatening silence. Clearly, after this, the Deputy Governor could hold out no longer. Banks which can boast of 15 millions of deposits are not to be trifled with, Mr. Deputy Governor.

It has transpired that a vast number of the shareholders in the Overend-Gurney Company are bankers. This house has always had a large number of banking clients, and, when it was turned into a limited liability company, these banking clients naturally applied for shares, and of course got what they asked for. This fact is not to be deplored, except by the bankers, as they can afford to pay the requisite calls. It is said that one London bank holds a thousand shares. If this be so, and all the capital be called up, it will have to pay £35,000; but over this no one need to grieve, as £35,000 is probably not so much to the members of the firm jointly as the pence which you and I drop casually into the hand of the crossing-sweeper is to us.

Lord Amberley took his seat last week. Much has been said about the smallness of stature of the noble Lord—and certainly he is not tall—but we have men as short as he in the House; and one—to wit, Lord Milton—is shorter, I should say, by an inch. Lord Amberley is as tall as Butler Johnstone and Hanbury Tracey, and, it may be, one or two more; but he is not quite so tall as Earl Russell, his father. Stature, however, is not the measure of the man. Having read sundry review articles—notably, one on subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles—written by his Lordship, I augur we shall find that, though this is a little house, it is well furnished. His Lordship dropped into a place, provisionally, on the third bench behind the Government. I say provisionally, because I consider that he must in time, and in no long time, gravitate to the Treasury Bench. May he prove as honest and patriotic a statesman as his father, and England will be satisfied and pleased. Earl Russell went down to the House to see his son take his seat; but he was too late.

I am not, as you know, much of an agriculturist; but in the course of a run for a few days into parts of Berkshire, Oxford, and Hertford, last week, I made a point of collecting what information I could, besides using my own powers of observation, as to the prospects of the growing crops; and I am glad to be able to say that in the district of country mentioned there is a fair prospect of a good yield of cereals of all kinds. Wheat, on some soils, have suffered a good deal from the late cold winds. I myself saw fields on which excellent shoots of wheat were beginning to have a yellow, sickly look; and the same remark is applicable to oats and barley. But no great harm has yet been done; the plants are generally strong; and a short spell of warm weather and a few genial showers would restore them to perfect health. Such, at least, was the opinion expressed by farmers with whom I conversed. The show of apple, pear, and other fruit blossom is magnificent; but I fear the "killing frosts," or, at least, biting winds, of the last week or ten days will have destroyed much of the promised fruit, long ere it has come "a-ripening." I heard nothing of the cattle disease, so I conclude rinderpest has burned itself out, or been "stamped" out, in the localities I visited. Being in the region of the straw-hat-making trade, I made inquiries, and was glad to learn that the prospects of that industry in Dunstable, Luton, and the neighbouring towns is highly satisfactory. A large and increasing business is being done in this line in that district; and that Luton, at least, bears about it the marks of thrift, industry, and prosperity I can myself vouch. I walked over the whole town, scarcely a street or lane of which I did not traverse, and everywhere I observed cleanliness, neat dwellings, pretty flower gardens, and, where space for these last was lacking, the taste for flowers was indicated by collections of pots with geraniums and other plants in full bloom in the windows. These, I take it, are pretty good indications of comfort and well-to-do-ness. I saw no marks of slovenliness, no tottering tumble-down fabrics, no broken window panes, no dirty or tattered curtains and blinds: the presence of which, I have always noticed, is a sure sign of poverty and—worse. Building, too, was going on in all directions—private houses, business premises, and churches seemed to be springing up on all hands. One fine new church appeared to be just finished, and another, to which a very handsome spire is attached, has nearly approached completion; while the old church, which must be a somewhat ancient fabric, is undergoing a process of restoration. This last work, it must be owned, does not seem to have been undertaken anything too soon. Buttresses, mullioned windows, gargoyles, &c., were fast mouldering away. Several of the buttresses and windows have been renewed; and though that gives a more stable appearance to the building, the new portions fit in awkwardly and rather incongruously with the old; but some means will no doubt be adopted to make them harmonise better ere the work is completed. I would recommend the proper authorities, however, to take some pains to put the churchyard into better order, for it certainly wears a rather neglected air at present. One thing particularly pleased me at Luton: the reprehensible practice of allowing sheep to graze among the graves does not seem to

be followed there, as it is in some other churchyards I saw. I am astonished that such a thing should be allowed in any burial-place, and cannot understand why clergymen, above all men, should tolerate such a scandal, much less perpetrate it themselves. To put the matter on no higher grounds—though higher grounds readily suggest themselves—if it is revolting to the feelings of a stranger to see sheep trampling over the resting-places of the dead, and consuming the herbage nourished by the mouldering bodies below, how much more so must it be to those of relatives and friends! I commend this matter to the serious consideration of the clergymen of some parishes in Hertfordshire, and particularly to that of the Rector of the Abbey Church at St. Albans. If I may be permitted to pass from so grave a subject to one of a totally different nature, I would mention that I was present at Harpenden races, and though, not being a sporting man, I took very little interest in the "events" of the day, I was particularly pleased with the fine breezy, furze-covered heath on which the races take place, and with the splendid collection of healthy-looking, strong, and hearty English men and women who had congregated upon it. Finer specimens of the *genus homo* than those Hertfordshire lads and lasses—farmers' sons and their sisters and sweethearts, together with residents in the neighbouring towns—I never saw, nor wish to see. The girls, particularly, had a bloom on their cheeks and a vigour and elasticity in their movements that were positively refreshing to behold. May they always be as healthy and as happy, and as genial and frank in their welcome of a stranger among them, as they seemed to be on Friday week; and may they ever have that fine golden-hued heath to disport themselves upon during their local "Isthmian games"!

I am glad to herald the coming of a new and important weekly provincial newspaper, of which the title is to be the *South Durham Herald*, and the place of publication West Hartlepool. I am told that it has every prospect of success.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

Some of your readers, Mr. Editor, may be interested in seeing what Mr. John Stuart Mill had to say about the Bank Charter Act when he wrote his great treatise on the "Principles of Political Economy." A complete exhibition of his estimate of the tendencies of the Act of 1844 is not to be put into small compass, but the short extracts which I append are well worth reading, and the rest is to be found in Book III., chap. xxiv., sec. 4, of the work itself:—

MR. MILL ON THE BANK ACT OF 1844.

The principle of the system is that the bank-note currency shall be permitted, and even compelled, to enlarge itself in all cases in which a metallic currency would do the same. But what the principle of the law would encourage its provisions in this instance preclude by not suffering the increased issues to take place until the gold has actually arrived, which is never until the worst part of the crisis is past and almost all the losses and failures attendant on it are consummated. The machinery of the system withholds, until for many purposes it comes too late, the very medicine which the theory of the system prescribes as the appropriate remedy.

This function of banks in filling up the gap made in mercantile credit by the consequences of undue speculation and its revulsion, is so entirely indispensable that, if the Act of 1844 continues unrepented, there can be no difficulty in foreseeing that its provisions must be suspended, as they were in 1847, in every period of great commercial difficulty as soon as the crisis has really and completely set in.

To this there is attached a footnote:—

True, the Bank is not precluded from making increased advances from its deposits, which are likely to be of unusually large amount, since, at these periods, every one leaves his money in deposit, in order to have it within call. But that the deposits were not always sufficient was conclusively proved in 1847, when the Bank stretched to the very utmost the means of relieving commerce which its deposits afforded without allaying the panic, which, however, ceased at once when the Government decided on suspending the Act.

The prediction [in the second paragraph quoted] was verified on the very next occurrence of a commercial crisis, in 1857, when Government were again under the necessity of suspending, on their own responsibility, the provisions of the Act.

The *Fortnightly* for the first half of May is interesting, if only for some "Inedited Letters of Louis Philippe." They add nothing to such a portrait of the man as any tolerably intelligent person might have drawn for himself out of "edited" materials; but they are pleasant reading. Mr. George Meredith's story of "Vittoria" is continued with much animation, and there is a short burlesque tale by Mr. Trollope which looks as if it were of some little antiquity and were just taken out of a drawer to fill a place in the *Fortnightly*. But it is, like all Mr. Trollope writes, very agreeable. Mr. P. G. Hamerton "resumes" Gustave Doré, taking that artist's Bible illustrations for his text; and, as usual, is admirably felicitous and truthful not only in his specific criticisms, but also, perhaps still more, in his incidental matter. Mr. Hamerton's asides are always excellent; and his writings are so good in other than "artistic" regards, so pregnant, and so comprehensive, that one is often disposed to regret the form which they take as art-criticisms. A very different writer is Mr. I. F. M'Lennan, whose "Kinship in Ancient Greece" is excellent also, in its way; but Mr. M'Lennan sticks to his brief, and never quickens or affects his reader. Mr. E. A. Freeman, in a good paper on the *romances* of our early history, justly rebukes the reluctance which foolish readers of legends have to part with what is proved to be fictitious. The reluctance, he happily shows, is mere folly; because the legend remains, as legend, not less full of interest, while we are almost sure to get an interesting truth in addition—quite sure to get a truth, the value of which is incomputable.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The fanatical reverence in which the "old comedies" are held by professors of the art of acting is something akin to the Osbeah worship practised by negroes on the banks of rivers with unpleasant names. An odd meaning is attached in green-rooms to the term "old comedies." It is not understood to refer to the comedies of the Elizabethan era, nor to those of the Restoration, nor to those of the Addisonian period. The theatrical student of the history of dramatic literature does not trouble himself to go so far back; he would as soon think of looking up the plays of the ancient Greeks and Romans. In the language of the green-room, the term "old comedies" is intended to apply to the pieces produced in London between the years 1780 and 1820 at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket, among which may be found a considerable leaven of long-winded, senseless trash; but this is of no consequence. Within the magic boundary of the forty years that concluded the last and commenced the present century all dramatic literary excellence was contained, and Nature, who is supposed to have exhausted herself by the production of dramatic authors who were geniuses, stopped after 1820, fairly tired with her tremendous effort, and has produced nothing but blockheads ever since. It is to the credit of the management of the St. JAMES'S THEATRE that all its revivals have been chef-d'œuvres of dramatic composition. "The School for Scandal" was worthily succeeded by "She Stoops to Conquer," which has been so appropriately followed by "The Rivals." With the exception of the character of Mrs. Malaprop, "The Rivals" is almost a perfect comedy. The dialogue is as witty as that of "The Barber of Seville," without a taint of the cynicism of Beaumarchais; and in character it is richer, more humorous, and more human. "The Rivals" is very intelligently acted by the light troupe of the St. James's, and I hope to do justice to the individual efforts of Miss Herbert's company in some future Number, for at present I am cribbed, cabined, and confined for room, for is not this the week that contains the Derby Day, and is not space more valuable than a private "tip," or advice from a friend who sets up for a sporting prophet?

A little piece has been produced at the PRINCESS'S, called "A Lucky Hit." It is an adaptation from the French, by Mr. Howard Paul, and that gentleman has done his work deftly. The principal character is capably sustained by Miss Katherine Rodgers. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared on Thursday, of which a full account will be given in your next impression.

The farce of the "Goose with the Golden Eggs," which, by-the-way, is one of the best farces that was ever written, and the joint work of Mr. Augustus Mayhew and Mr. Sutherland Edwards, has been revived with great success at the PRINCE OF WALES'S. It affords to that remarkable actor, Mr. John Clarke, another opportunity for

one of those truthful and highly-finished characterisations for which he has established so high a reputation. Everyone who wants to laugh, and to laugh with a sense of self-respect, should see this singular piece of real art of the elaborate, miniature finished French school. I must not forget to mention the very clever, quaint, dry acting of Mr. John Hare, who seems to be on the high road to making himself the original of a number of "character" portraits—as his elder brother-in-law, Mr. Clarke, has already done. Mr. Byron's comic drama of "£100,000" has established itself in the good opinion of the public, and the little theatre in Tottenham-street is crowded nightly.

Literature.

Essays on Art. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

It is not easy to discover why these essays should have been reprinted from the *Saturday Review* and "elsewhere," as their author somewhat reticently asserts, "elsewhere" representing, we presume, journals of his connection of which he is not so proud. The papers passed muster well enough in the columns of the *Saturday*, the declension of whose repute in art matters of late years is an acknowledged fact, now perhaps accounted for. There can surely be no demand for the republication, for it is hardly possible that even the artists whom the writer most belauded can really set any store by them as criticisms. Praise erroneously grounded and injudiciously expressed must be worse than censure! That it was supposed by anyone that the reprinted essays would gain any value from being published with Mr. Palgrave's name is hardly probable, for it recalls too many discussions in the public prints, wherein its owner has not always appeared to the best advantage. Few can have forgotten Jacob Omnium's letters on the International Guide-book, for it is one of the peculiarities of J. O. when he lays on the lash that its crack rings long on the ear, and that it leaves its mark.

Of the intrinsic value of the criticisms little need be said. Those on sculpture are bigoted and narrow-minded. The English school is at a low ebb at present; but it is folly—if nothing worse—to assert that our only living sculptor is Mr. Woolner, who is fortunate enough to reside under the same roof as Mr. Palgrave. But this blind idolatry is more excusable than those uncalled-for, unscrupulous, and ungrounded attacks on other sculptors of repute, which seem rather prompted by professional jealousy than impartial judgment. In his criticism of paintings Mr. Palgrave is less biased; at all events, he is less exclusive; but his opinions are scarcely more valuable. He has learnt the jargon of the art-critic—imperfectly, at times—and has superadded, in imitation of Ruskin, a style of his own, which is always inelegant and occasionally incorrect. But he wants, to judge from his expressed opinions, a knowledge of drawing, and this materially weakens what little value his writings may have. For instance, the terms in which he speaks of Mr. Crowe's work would seem to evince this, though, of course, they may be merely due to the friendly partiality which must always be considered possible in his writings. It would have been well if Mr. Palgrave had given his work careful revision. The friends of Mr. J. P. Knight will be surprised to hear that he painted two landscapes, "Crawley Rocks" and the "Morning Watch," for the Academy of 1864.

Perhaps the most severe thing that can be said of the book and its writer is to be found in Mr. Palgrave's own words in the preface. He tells us the essays have been revised, and almost rewritten, to soften down "those asperities of censure, a bias towards which is one of the most besetting temptations of anonymous literature."

Two Months on the Tobique, New Brunswick. An Emigrant's Journal, 1851. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

A series of papers regarding the feasibility of colonising an unexplored part of New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, are certainly not—as the preface hopes they may not be—without attraction for the general reader. The writer appears to have been a young Englishman who, after seven years experience of the Australian bush, determined to try a fresh chance, and his narrative, like himself, seems to be genuinely hearty and lifelike. But his attempt was a dead failure; and therefore it seems strange that fifteen years should have been suffered to elapse without letting the world know how blank and dismal its chances were in that part of New Brunswick. The writer himself had a narrow escape; others may have been less fortunate. The two-months' emigrant elected to be solitary, and seems to have passed his time in chopping logs for firewood until the river was frozen, and so a passage back to the settlements possible. In the mean time a diet principally of salt pork is found unwholesome, and seldom can something like a partridge be found; whilst fish can be but a very casual affair. And this, with the eternal chopping of trees, varied once by a liberal gash in the knee, makes life so dreary as to be almost insupportable. He begins to long for the sound of "sweet human voices," as De Quincey says, on that memorable awakening from the "pains of opium." He thinks aloud and tells the silent trees his motives for moving this way or the other, and comments on his progress to the squirrels, who, by-the-way, although excellent listeners, are found very bad eating. The squirrels chatter their own unintelligible opinions; and, in point of fact, there is nothing of value going on, except the testimony of the trees to Mr. Carlyle's doctrine of the sacredness of work, the eternal despair in idleness. Two months of this is surely enough for the hardest hand at colonisation, and it seems a relief when the desperate frost creates a road and the recluse of the forest can once more face civilisation. However, there is a bad face as well as a good one to that phase of society. Truly, all New Brunswick farm-wives are provided with a spinning-wheel and manufacture most of the woollen articles of their dress, but everyone in the country with a good coat on his back is a "man" and every ragged rascal a "gentleman." The observations in this little book seem to be acute, and they are put with lively ease; but we know not their value after a lapse of fifteen years. The opening chapter, on the voyage out, is written with great spirit.

Friend Eli's Daughter, and other Tales. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

This is a collection of short stories, of American origin, and told in the style rendered popular by Fanny Fern. The pieces have the marks about them of having been originally written for newspapers or periodicals; not that they are any the worse for that, but of course, to some readers, they may not be so fresh in consequence. Pretty touches of pathos are occasionally met with in some of the tales; the characters are tolerably well drawn; and a quiet vein of that dry humour so characteristic of the Americans pervades the whole. Though the book contains nothing that is either very fine or very elevating, there is in it not a little that is amusing.

NEW NOVELS.

The Lady's Mile. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. 3 vols. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

The Man of His Day. A Novel. 3 vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

Miss Braddon's latest fiction is, in many respects, a creditable advance upon her earlier works. Some time since it was impossible not to see the family likeness in character and interest existing between "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," and "John Marchmont's Legacy;" but that vein of excitement seems to be, if not exhausted, disregarded. The change, if only as a change, is pleasing; but we cannot indorse with approbation all the pictures of life hovering about "The Lady's Mile." The story has already appeared in portions, and that may probably account for irresolution of plan or for changes in that plan. The first chapter has a capital sketch, picked out minutely, of that portion of the park

indicated by the title; but after that the place meets with scarcely so much as a mention. In this scene, also, two characters are introduced, with all the symptoms of being important; but after that they meet with something like banishment. However, there is no objection to this. The description of "The Lady's Mile" (and, indeed, many others in these volumes) is agreeable reading; but wanting in those felicitous touches which Mr. Dickens can give, and commonplace compared with the vitality of Mr. Disraeli on May Fair. As for the two gentlemen, Philip Foley, the unsuccessful painter and lover, and his friend Sigismund Smythe, the successful novelist, it is as well that they should be abandoned as soon as possible. They would have worried the reader to death long before a hundred pages had passed over their heads. But the interest soon settles into less tedious grooves. The fortunes of Lady Cecil Chudleigh claim first attention. She is an orphan without a penny, and dependent upon an old aunt, Mrs. MacClaverhouse, a fidgety but really kind-hearted old lady, who is certainly the best drawn in the book. The unrequited love-passages between Cecil and Captain Hector Gordon—her sacrifice of love to his duty, and, subsequently, her sacrifice of duty to love—are the best-written and most telling passages. The story of Florence Crawford is less satisfactory. She marries a vulgar man for his riches, and is betrayed. She, for a time, has his house, not his love, and in the end he is ruined. Yet she comes off better than might have been expected; but we warn novel readers that these young ladies are let off too easily. Their respective schemes of morality are abominable. The episode of Crawford, the great painter, and Mrs. Champenowne, gives a most pleasing effect amidst some scenes neither new nor desirable; and the common-sense character of the great Irish barrister, O'Boynerville, runs through the three volumes with such stirring animation as to suggest a distinctive life-model. There seems to be no preventing lady-novelists from allowing their heroines to "fall," or at least to have fearful tumbles and staggers, before they are quite firm on their pretty little boots. It might, however, be possible to prevent them talking to each other in this fashion:—"Do you know what it is that is bearing down upon us and crushing us all, Cecil, like an avalanche of gold? It is the wealth of the commercial plutocracy. The triumphant monster, Commerce, is devouring us all," &c. "Do you think Anne of Austria fell in love with plain George Villiers?" No, Cecil, she fell in love with the Duke of Buckingham, and his white uncut velvet suit, and his diamonds, and the jewels he dropped among her maids of honour, and all the pageantry and splendour around and about him." The reader is then gravely asked, "Was it of any use to reason with a young lady who talked like this?" Surely the question may be postponed—until the young lady makes her appearance.

Good old Mrs. MacClaverhouse, in "The Lady's Mile," would "have no common patience" with such a dingy array of would-be cleverness as the "Man of His Day." Ernest Heimsley is described as being the cleverest fellow, the greatest literary prodigy of the day, and altogether something startling—and all this has to be taken upon trust. For a long time universal genius only asserts itself by such oracular touches as "Certainly," "Just so," &c., and by exercising some supposed mysterious influence over a young lady named Frances von Engel. After a time he devotes his genius to table-turning, becomes a medium, and has visions; and is altogether about as unpleasant a lunatic as was ever forbidden a respectable man's house. His treatment of Frances is most reprehensible; but, after a forced engagement, he leaves her to marry a baronet, the only thing at all like humanity in the whole book, and goes to die in America for no reason whatever. There are a dozen more characters equally prominent, but they must be left untouched here. The book appears to have been written to show how many varieties of fools there are amongst Atheists and Freethinkers; but it is gratifying to know that all the people, after having borne "their cross," come into "the fold" at last. The religious novel, written from a very small and vague point of view, is always calculated to do more harm than good; but in the present instance there is reason in being hopeful. Nobody is likely to understand the book before us. Such things as "going beyond the prescribed doctrines of Unitarianism and merging into Straussian heterodoxy" will scarcely have charms for young ladies who want to know all about the men of the day. And they may be a little more cautious in running after baronets if they expect to have to keep pace with such conversation as this:—

"You think the human race goes on progressing by a natural law?" she added.

"Just so," returned Sir William. "Have you any doubt about the immutability of material laws?"

"Yes. May not everything material be pliant under spiritual powers transcending our knowledge?"

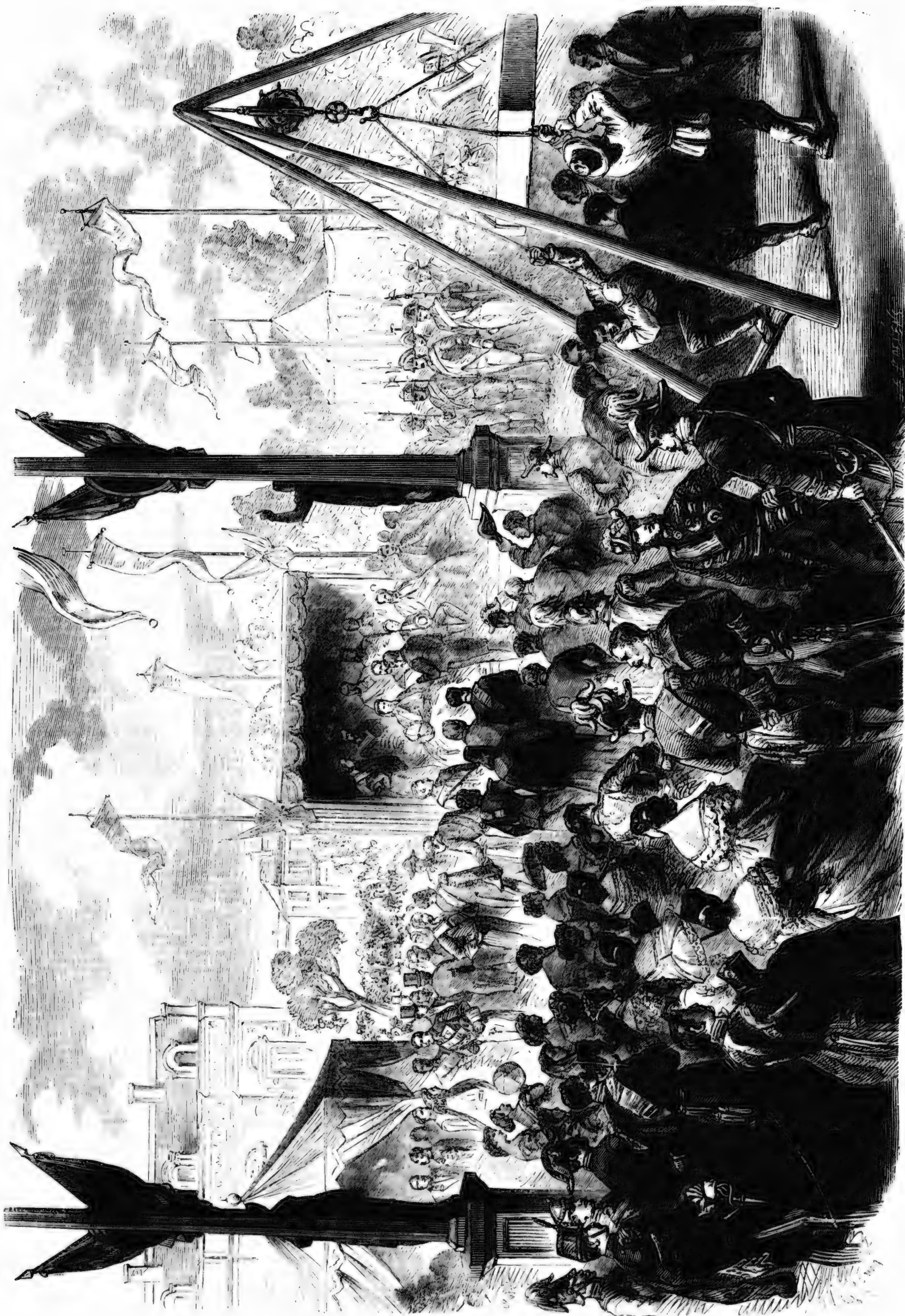
"But, what are the media of these spiritual powers?" &c.

Finally, there is more of unwarrantable impudence than of idle jesting in "The Man of His Day." Nine hundred pages! And nine hundred pages of no matter what else might have been read in the same time!

LORD WODEHOUSE, it is stated, will shortly be raised to the rank and dignity of an Earl.

THE ST. PANCRAS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At the meeting of this board, on Tuesday, a communication was received from Mr. Hillocks. It was this gentleman, it will be remembered, who brought the charge against the parish officers of "laying out" a live child, and he now complained that he was virtually excluded from the workhouse. He requested the board to remove the difficulties in the way of his admission. It was resolved "That the board see no reason to alter the regulations now in force." A letter was also read from Miss Burdett Coutts, hoping that, as the board had admitted the commission of an offence in the "laying-out case" by the censures they had passed upon their officers, they would rescind the resolution in which they charged her with having formed her opinion on the case without consideration. The guardians expressed a wish that the person who "prompted" Miss Burdett Coutts to write these letters would come forward. They were sure they were not her own writing.

THE TREATY OF VIENNA.—As the Treaty of Vienna may once more be made the stalking-horse of Bonapartist ambition, it may be interesting to the general reader, who is more learned in present politics than in past history, to be reminded what that famous treaty really was. In the first place, it was signed by a larger number of States than had ever before united in a settlement of European affairs, including Austria, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden. Coming also immediately after the widespread shattering of old landmarks consequent upon French conquests, the rearrangement of territories amounted almost to a reconstruction. This reconstruction was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations, the real welfare of nations and the tendencies of what are now called "nationalities" being scarcely thought of. Everywhere were nations, or fragments of nations, placed under foreign sovereignties. England's gain, indeed, was fully equalled by her loss in the new plan. She kept Malta, which was essential to her position in the Mediterranean, and where her rule was not unwelcome; for the sake of Europe generally she undertook the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, now got rid of; and to satisfy Royal prejudices she also preserved the kingdom of Hanover, now also got rid of. In Italy, Milan and Venice were given to Austria, and Sardinia was confirmed to Piedmont; while the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Placentia were recognised as sham independent sovereignties, governed by collateral branches of the Austrian Hapsburg. Austria still further obtained possession of the Tyrol, Illyria, and Dalmatia. Prussia's gains were enormous, and, unlike many of the Austrian, were acquisitions of real power. With half of Saxony, nearly all Westphalia, Swedish Pomerania, and almost all the Lower Rhine provinces, she started afresh as a rival of Austria far more formidable than before. In the north of Europe, Russia received Finland from Sweden; as a compensation for which Sweden received Norway, which was taken from Denmark; and Denmark, who was not represented at the congress, got nothing in return. As to Poland, the three great partitioners made some fresh rectification of boundaries. The innumerable small German States which had existed before the French Revolution, and which had been what diplomats call mediated, or, as plain people call it, swamped, at the setting up of the Bonapartist Confederation of the Rhine—these were swallowed up by their powerful neighbours. Holland, having ceded her German possessions, was consigned with the Belgic provinces, and became a kingdom; and Switzerland remained much as before. In the same year (1815), political pharisaism accomplished its masterpiece, the "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to act for the future on Christian principles only, and immediately proceeded to enforce the absolute supremacy of Kings as the one great principle of Christianity. All Europe acquiesced in the announcement, with three notable exceptions—the Sultan, whose opinion was not asked, and England and the Pope, who both declined to have anything to do with the imposture.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



THE QUEEN OF SPAIN LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT MADRID.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

OUR Engraving represents an event of no little importance to the people of Madrid, and one in which the Queen herself has been induced to take a public part.

Each successive Spanish Ministry since 1850 has acknowledged the necessity for collecting in one building all the various works of art, books, and valuable manuscripts, the property of the Government, in trust for the nation, which have been long allowed to remain in confusion on account of the want of funds in the treasury to provide for their complete accommodation. The designs for such a building, however, were not even sketched in outline until the advent of the Ministry of the Duc de Tetuan and del Fomento Marquis of Corvera. During this Government, the architect, Signor Francis Jareno, was instructed to prepare a plan for an edifice which would include under the same roof every department of a great national library and museum.

Either from the intervention of the war in Morocco, or from failure of funds, the plan was abandoned until the retirement of Corvera at the end of 1861; but his successor, the Marquis de la Vega de Aramijo, has now completed the project, which is now about to be carried out fully, under his intelligent and energetic direction. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the art-treasures contained in the present collections at Madrid; but the picture-gallery alone will comprise above 1500 paintings, of which more than 600 are celebrated works of the old masters, including Van Eyck, Van der Weyden, and Raphael. The National Library consists of 300,000 volumes, including printed books and manuscripts; and is rich in Greek and Latin classics, history, jurisprudence, theology, and Spanish literature, although it would puzzle most readers to discover any great value in the latter which might not be confined in about threescore volumes. There are, however, several rare and unique works of great age; and the collection of manuscripts includes several most important documents relative to Spanish history of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. There is also a very precious collection of autographs.

The numismatic collection and cabinet of medals is said to be, if not the first, at least the second in the world, and is composed of 108,000 pieces, of which a great number are of gold, and many of them of extraordinary rarity. There is also a fine collection of Roman and other antiquities, and some curious natural objects, very admirably preserved.

The number of readers who at present frequent the library is 25,000 annually, the larger number seeming to be devoted to arts and sciences; and the director is the famous Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch, whose reputation as a man of letters has already attained a European acknowledgment. The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building, which is destined to contain the museum and library of Madrid, took place on the 21st of last

month, in presence of an immense concourse of people. The Ministry had issued invitations to 6000 guests on the occasion, for whom they had reserved a large inclosed space, but more than 80,000 people congregated to do honour to the event.

The esplanade of the old veterinary school, which has for some time past been transformed by the new buildings that have been erected around it, was completely crowded, and the bal-

conies of the neighbouring hotels were occupied by elegantly-dressed parties of spectators. The new building will be in the form of a parallelogram, and will cover an immense space of ground; the area of which was marked out by pallsades, decorated with the colours of all nations, while at each corner and in the centre were raised tall masts bearing the arms of Spain, and joined to a series of smaller standards, festooned by garlands and flags. In the centre of the space was raised a platform, covered by an awning, for the Royal family, where their Majesties and the household sat, surrounded by the Diplomatic Corps, the Senate, the Chamber, and civil and military officers, together with the principal members of the Court. At about half-past five their Majesties arrived, and signed the deed of inauguration, which was placed in a coffer and sealed. It was afterwards deposited in a cavity in the foundation-stone, which, having been lowered to its place, was duly laid by the hand of Queen Isabella. During the ceremony an orchestra of above 400 musicians, directed by the composer Barbieri, played a triumphal march, and the Royal party was loudly applauded by the immense multitude of spectators, who after the inauguration retired and promenaded the streets, so that for the rest of the evening, and even till late at night, Madrid presented the appearance which belongs to a national festival. Amongst the addresses delivered on the occasion the most important were those of the Minister of Public Works and Signor Hartzenbusch, the director of the library.

IVANOWITCH KOMISSAROW.

We have already published the particulars of the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Russia, and of the manner in which it was frustrated by the lucky intervention of a peasant named Ivanowitch Komissarow, who, after he had performed the act, ran away with the rest of the crowd, not quite certain what might be the result on his own personal liberty and safety of his interference. He was born under a lucky star, however, and was brought back—not to stripes, imprisonment, or exile, but to be publicly embraced by the Czar, to be ennobled on the spot, and, like the hero of a fairy tale, to rise in a day to the dignity of a nobleman for whom the proud Russian Barons waited to ask for his friendship and to make him a member of their exclusive society. We publish the Portrait of this lucky individual, who may, if not in his own person, at least by his descendants, play an important part in the future history of his country.

Ivanowitch Komissarow was a peasant working on the land of a poor nobleman, Baron Kister, an officer in the army of the Caucasus, and lord over only twenty-five serfs. He is thus described in the ukase which ennobles him:—"A peasant temporarily working in the borough of Molvitino, balliwick of the same name, district of Boni, government of Kostroma, a native of the locality which once gave to Russia Ivan Soussanine, celebrated in the national annals."

It appears that the fortunate young man had, at the time of the



IVANOWITCH KOMISSAROW, THE PEASANT WHO SAVED THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER'S LIFE.



THE NEW POST OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.—(MR. MATHESON, EDINBURGH, ARCHITECT.)

late attempt, been set free from labour on the estate of his former master, and was supporting himself as a mechanic in St. Petersburg. He is married, and has one child, a girl, eight months old. The ukase goes on to say that he is henceforth to be named Komiesarow-Kostromskoi; and he has already been solicited to become an honorary member of the aristocratic clubs of Warsaw, as well the societies supported by the nobles, amongst whom he is at present, if not the wealthiest, at least one of the most considerable. His portrait is to be hung in the Hall of Audience at St. Petersburg, and he is to be named first honorary citizen; while subscriptions have been opened on all hands for testimonials in his favour.

THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

As stated in our last week's Number, the new General Post Office at Edinburgh was opened for public service on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The foundation-stone of the new Post Office was laid by the late Prince Consort, on the 23rd of October, 1861, on which day he also laid the first stone of the new National Museum of Scotland, and it was for some time contemplated that the two buildings, founded in one day, should also be simultaneously opened, and the expectation was entertained that Prince Alfred would be present to inaugurate them together. Some damage to the roof of the Museum, occasioned by a storm, delayed the opening of that building, and the post office being ready, it was resolved to open it without ceremonial. The new Post Office occupies a site both central and commanding, and its statelier proportions, adaptability to its position, and elegant and symmetrical detail, render it one of the finest buildings in the United Kingdom. It occupies the former area of Shakespeare-square and the old Theatre Royal, at the angle of Princes-street and the North Bridge. The site immediately overhangs the valley of the long-dried North Loch, now the terminus of the North British Railway, and may be described as a spur of the Calton-hill. Although not provided for in present arrangements, the post bags might simply be handed down the back walls to the railway mail carriage below. The principal front of the building is to Princes-street, facing the Register-house, and the great breadth of pavement outside the portico gives the space the appearance of a place. There is also an ornamental front to the west facing the North Bridge; while on the south, overlooking the valley, the building has likewise a splendid appearance. The whole block forms an imperfect square, the south-east corner being cut out. The height of the building from pavement to tower in Princes-street is 65 ft.; on the south it is 130 ft.; or, including foundation, 140 ft. The Princes-street elevation is 136 ft. wide, 42 ft. in each of the wings, and 52 ft. in the centre compartment, which is slightly recessed. On the North Bridge side the centre compartment extends to 95 ft., the wings being the same—a total width of nearly 180 ft. The superficial area of the building is about 180 ft. square, including the portion extending in rear of Waterloo-place on the east, and there is an open area of 54 ft. by 30 ft. in the heart of the structure. The building, which is from a design of Mr. Matheson, of the Board of Works in Edinburgh, is Italian in character, and from the pavement level of Princes-street is three stories high in the wings or towers, and two in the centre. The main entrance is in Princes-street centre, where a lobby about 34 ft. square, entered by three archways of 15 ft. high and 6 ft. wide, gives access to the deposit letter-boxes and to the different departments of the building. The arches are closed with ornamental gates, and the front of the building is lit with branching lamp pillars on each side of the broad flight of steps rising from the pavement to the lobby. Including the window on each side of the entrance, the lower story of the centre compartment shows a series of five tastefully-moulded arches, terminating in carved keystones. The lower story is rusticated, and is surmounted by an enriched belt running round the building. In the centre portion of the middle story are five windows, with circular and angular pediments alternating. In the middle story are the more ornamental features of the building, the windows being divided by Corinthian columns, in pairs in the wings and single in the centre, varied by pilasters in the angles. The centre window in each wing is supported by twin columns, sustaining a bold circular pediment, which is carried into the story above. The windows are balconied throughout the middle story, which is finished by a massive cornice. The upper story in the wings is decorated by square pilasters supporting the upper cornice. Both in centres and wings the walls are surmounted with an elegant balustrade. It was, we believe, suggested by the Prince Consort, who took a great interest in the plans, that the pedestals of the balustrade should be set off with ornamental vases; but on account of the great expense of the structure otherwise, especially on account of the cost of the site (about £50,000 or £60,000) and the large extent of underbuilding, several ornamental details have been curtailed; the lobby, for example, being much plainer than was originally intended. The North Bridge elevation is en suite with that of Princes-street, the centre compartment only being prolonged. The south front corresponds with the wings, with a series of seven windows in each floor, and exhibiting three rich pediments carried from the middle to the upper story. In approaching the building from the old town the south-west angle is particularly effective. Entering the building from the main lobby, the visitor finds the money-order office and paid-letter office to the right and left respectively, and in front the sarcophagi for receiving the letters. In continuation, on the right, is the accountant's branch, and up stairs are the offices of the Secretary, Mr. Abbott, the head of the postal business in Scotland. On the east side of the building are two saloons, 82 ft. by 40 ft., for the sorters and letter-carriers respectively. The saloons are lit by lantern windows, 52 ft. by 12 ft., in the roof, which is of open timber, about 30 ft. high. These saloons have been arranged and fitted up with great care and forethought, by Mr. Williams, the surveyor of the Board of Works, in conjunction with Mr. Lang, the controller of the Edinburgh office; and it is understood they will be taken to some extent as a model for the new metropolitan office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The controller's apartments are in the south section of the building. In the under-level apartments, which are fully lighted on the south or valley side, there is vast accommodation for stores, and a large apartment has been allowed for the muster and drill of the Civil Service company of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteer Brigade. In the new building handsome apartments have also been allotted to the Board of Ordnance, the Board of Lunacy, the Scottish Meteorological Society, and the Adjutant-General's department. The whole work of the office, contracted for by Mr. George Roberts, has been finished in a most satisfactory manner, the masonry being especially admired. Before opening the office, three days were allowed to the public to visit the building, and it is estimated that over 30,000 persons took advantage of the opportunity. The new building will, it is said, cost about £120,000. The number of officers in the Edinburgh Post Office is about 270, of whom about 200 are engaged in local and the rest in general service.

THE LATE MR. R. H. GURNEY, OF NORWICH, AND THE BANK ACT. In the summer of 1845 the writer of these lines met the late Richard Gurney, the great Norwich banker, at the door of the Star Hotel, Leves, waiting for a carriage to convey him to Stoneham, whither he was going to purchase sheep from the celebrated flock of Mr. Stephen Grantham. After talking of free trade in corn and other political matters, Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act of 1844 became the subject of conversation, and Mr. Gurney, alluding to our known opinions on that Act, observed—"Depend upon it that Peel's Act won't work in a crisis. I have seen a great deal of banking, and, rely on it, that whenever a crisis comes the Act must give way." The words of the shrewd old banker have been fully verified. Peel's Act has not "worked," except during tolerably fair weather. Three times has a financial crisis occurred since Mr. Gurney uttered his opinion, and on each occasion the Act would not "work," but has been compelled to "give way." But if Mr. Gurney proved himself a true prophet on that point, how little did it enter his imagination that it could ever come to pass that the fulfilment of his prediction would be precipitated, as in the present instance, by the stoppage of one single firm, or that that firm should be the old, well-known "corner house" of Lombard-street? The Bank Act of 1844 has for a third time been suspended during a crisis, but who amongst us dreamt any more than Mr. Richard Gurney that the once enormously wealthy Lombard-street firm would be the one to "point the moral or adorn a tale"?—*Sussex Advertiser*.

THE OPERA.

At Her Majesty's Theatre Signor Mongini has been singing in "Les Huguenots." We cannot say that we like him so much in the part of Raoul as in those of Manrico and Gennaro. But we are told that until the other night he had never sung in "Les Huguenots" at all. We may add, as a mere matter of fact, that he is exceedingly successful in his new character; and that at the end of the duet, in particular, he is immensely applauded. If an audience wishes to be astonished, Mongini is the tenor to astonish it. Our only complaint against him is that he sometimes sacrifices a whole phrase to a few high notes at the end of it. Signor Mongini's physical qualifications are very great, but he depends upon them too exclusively. The best thing we have heard him sing hitherto is the air for the tenor ("The Song of the Sword") from "Don Sebastian," which he introduced on the Grisi night into "Lucrezia Borgia." This he certainly gave with genuine expression. "Don Sebastian" is, we believe, to be produced this season at the Royal Italian Opera. In Germany it passes for Donizetti's masterpiece in the serious style—his "William Tell" in fact. We hope our German friends have not made any mistake in this matter; but in Paris, where "Don Sebastian" was first produced, it was not found by any means attractive; and this in spite of the fact that the principal scene in "Don Sebastian" is a magnificent funeral.

The return of Mlle. Adelina Patti to the scene of her first European triumphs was the occasion of such a demonstration as is rarely witnessed on the part of the proverbially undemonstrative audience of the Royal Italian Opera. The house was crowded in every part. The opera of the evening was the brilliant and unceasingly melodious "Barber of Seville," the gayest and most enlivening work of art ever produced. The Rosina, of course, was Mlle. Patti. Rosina is the only operatic heroine who has two entries—one, without a cavatina, in a balcony; the other, with the usual cavatina, and on the stage. Mlle. Patti, then, had two receptions, the second of which was warmer even than the first. But more enthusiastic still was the applause called forth by her delightful singing of the "Una voce." Mlle. Patti's lower notes seem to have become richer and fuller during her eight or nine months' absence from England. Her upper notes are still remarkable for the limpid and, so to say, transparent quality which has always distinguished them, and which was admirably displayed in the variations of the second movement. Mlle. Patti's culminating triumph was in the scene of the music lesson, in which she sang—for the first time in this country, we believe—the bolero from "Les Vêpres Siciliennes." The bolero being encored, she substituted for Verdi's air the English "Home, sweet home," and sang it so naturally, so charmingly, and with such deep sentiment, that the whole audience applauded as one man. Mlle. Patti executes Rossini's sparkling music to perfection; but her chief success was gained in the simple, familiar ballad which presents such a striking contrast to it, and which, no doubt, owed a portion of its effectiveness to that very fact.

On this interesting occasion the parts of Almaviva and Figaro were, as usual, taken by Signor Mario and Signor Ronconi. Signor Tagliafico was the Basilio, and Signor Ciampi the Bartolo.

A correspondent favours us with an account of the first performance of a new work by Niels Gade, a composer whose writings are well known to our best musicians, and who in his own country is looked upon as the natural successor of Mendelssohn. The production in question is founded on a poem by Charles Andersen, is in the form of a cantata, and is entitled "The Crusaders." The subject of the first part of the cantata is the Crusaders' pilgrimage towards the Holy Land; that of the second, Armida and her enchantments; that of the third, Jerusalem and the triumph of the Crusaders. "The Crusaders," says *Dagbladet*, the principal journal of Copenhagen, "is in its totality a precious, sublime musical work; one of those few masterpieces which not only stand the test of a close examination, but gain more and more in proportion as they are examined. It is one of the highest productions of art that the present century has seen." We should be glad to have an opportunity of hearing "The Crusaders" at one of our great musical festivals.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

In the Middle Room the most striking and important picture is Mr. Leighton's "Syracusan Bride" (292), about which expectations were raised before the opening of the exhibition which have hardly been realised. The drawing is undoubtedly great, and the conception poetic and beautiful; but the want of texture and the sobriety of tone which mark Mr. Leighton's work make this large canvas seem almost heavy, in parts. Nor is the effect relieved by the cold, white marble pavement over which the procession passes. It must be a matter of very great regret to Mr. Leighton's friends and admirers that he did not take the trouble to study his animals from the life. His lions, tigers, and leopards look as if they had come from a superior sort of Noah's ark, purchased at Cremer's. In spite of the deficiencies we have indicated, this picture is nevertheless one of the greatest in the Academy. Mr. Orchardson's "Story of a Life" (262) is finely conceived, and carried out, on the whole, with considerable success. An aged nun is relating to a group of young novices who sit around her with their samplers the history of her early days. The variety of expression in the faces is very cleverly rendered, and the expression is united with the right character of head in each case. Mr. Pettie, the new Associate, is represented by but one work—"An Arrest for Witchcraft" (179). It is a most able picture, although painted in too grey a tone, which renders it at a first glance visionary and unsubstantial. There is, too, a suspicion of a repetition of one model in many of the old women's heads. Mr. E. Nicol, another new Associate, has his best work in this room—"Both Puzzled" (174), in which an Irish hedge-schoolmaster and a red-headed disciple have succeeded in bewildering themselves in an attempt to multiply nothing by two. The appealing, inquiring look of the boy and the confounded dignity of the master, who tries to look as if he were not posed, are painted with a skill Hogarth might have envied. Mr. Nicol, however, would do well to vary the type of Irishman he introduces into his humorous and powerful paintings. Mr. Yeames, the third Associate of recent election, exhibits "Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew" (314). The subject is well selected for artistic purposes, though the comparison between the gay attire of the French nobles and the deep mourning of the English Court asked for careful and judicious management. Mr. Yeames has balanced his composition well, and gives it great light and reality.

Mr. Marcus Stone has sent in a larger and more ambitious subject than usual, and fulfils the expectations which have been in abeyance since he exhibited "The Retreat from Waterloo." A troop of Roundheads having seized the mansion of a loyal gentleman, whom they have imprisoned in his own walls, have refreshed themselves after their toils with a goodly meal and a spiritual discourse. Between the two they have been lulled to sleep, and the Cavalier's gallant daughter, creeping into the room where they snore in various attitudes, steals the keys and no doubt releases her father. The painting of the peculiar light when dawn is paling the ineffectual flare of the tapers is cleverly given. The accessories are carefully put in, and the whole work is well sustained throughout. Mr. A. Moore, whose low key of colour adds a singularity to great charm and grace in drawing, has in this room an exquisite pair of pictures entitled "Apricots" (190) and "Pomegranates" (194). Pure and classical in arrangement, they are among the most ably-drawn pictures on the walls. A somewhat similar tone, though hardly so cold, distinguishes the work of Mr. Brennan, an artist of whom we shall hear more by and by if his "Kissing the Padre's Hand" (222) and "Young Priest" (313) are fair examples of what he can do. The latter is especially clever and unconventional. Mr. Sant has two works in this room—a scene

from "Enoch Arden" (173), the quarrel between the boys, painted as Mr. Sant can paint children; and a very striking head of a girl reading, "Light thrown on a Dark Passage" (309), which is one of the best studies Mr. Sant has ever given us. Mr. Horsley has some fresh colour in No. 201, and Mr. C. Nicholls a most meritorious composition in "Grace Darling's Tomb" (175).

Mr. Archer maintains his high reputation, if he does not add to it, by his admirable "Hearts are Trumps" (191)—a party of three girls playing at whist with a dummy whose partner is peeping, in the most shameless way, at an opponent's hand. Mr. Archer's brush has lost none of its cunning in the rendering of brocades and velvets or in the realisation of character. Mr. Paton, in "Mors Janna Vitæ" (299), displays more of his shortcomings and less of his merits than usual, the figures falling far short of the excellence of the work in the accessories. Mr. Ansell's "Water-Carriers" (310) is a fine picture, though it will not bear comparison with the lustre of Mr. Philip's Spanish scenes or the scarcely less lifelike canvases of Mr. Burgess. Mr. Faed's "Potluck" (235)—a couple of children feeding fowls, not without some alarm at chattering's fierce air—is least successful in the figures, but contains much that is excellent.

The walls of the Middle Room are further graced by an admirable picture by Mr. Thom. "Hush-a-by, Baby" (177); a clever essay in the footsteps of Mr. Nicol, by Mr. Lucas, entitled "Not Sold Yet" (206); a charming little composition, "The Prisoner of War" (303), by Mr. Fitzgerald; and a very real and truthful study of "An Old Woman" (233) by Mr. Morrish. We must also draw attention to Mr. Smallfield's pleasing "Mother and Child" (208), Mr. Goldie's "Quiet Corner" (248), Mr. Emmerson's "Sick Boy" (210), Mr. Bayes's "Forsaken" (259), and a quaint bit of homely truth, by Mr. Barnard, entitled "The Penny Steamer" (290)—i.e., the "baked-tater can." Mr. Thomas's "Boys and Boat" (207) is full of fine qualities both of drawing and colour; his Royal picture, painted by command (212), like too many Royal commissions, is not thoroughly successful.

Mr. Thorburn's "Orphan" (279) should convince him that he ought not to abandon miniature; Mr. Hart's "Hesitation" (275) should convince him that he ought to take to painting signboards. Mr. Dobson is smooth and sweet, as usual; Mr. Frost repeats his chilly nudities, and Mr. Cope his crude and hard figures. Mr. J. J. Lee, in No. 241, attempts to paint in Mr. Whistler's style, and fails in a marked manner.

Among the landscapes, Mr. Leader's "Close of Summer" (182), with the evening gold mirrored back by a broad shallow stream, claims a foremost place. Mr. Vicat Cole paints a corn-field, "Summer's Golden Crown" (185), with the billowy grain bowing its ripe ears to the wind. While two such painters as Mr. Cole and Mr. Leader are excluded from its ranks, the Academy represents English art but indifferently. Had they exercised any influence on the hanging committee, Mr. Dawson's remarkably clever picture of "The Ribble" (316) would not have been placed where its merit is only sufficiently seen to make the spectator desire a closer acquaintance.

Mr. C. P. Knight renders with great truth the appearance of the fields "When the Oaks are Turning Yellow" (312). Mr. Knight's admirable work is too thoroughly appreciated to need praise at our hands. Mr. G. Sant is another artist who appears to have learnt Nature's secret, and reproduces her effects on canvas with a bold and appreciative hand. He has seldom painted anything better than "The Black Park, Langley" (217).

Mr. W. Linnell, in "As a Shepherd Divideth the Sheep from the Goats" (203), gives us some fine colour and a well composed landscape, but his mannerisms go far to deprive his picture of its force as a rescript of nature. The "Woodlands" (287) of Mr. J. Linnell, sen., is entirely spoilt by a wooliness which merges all textures in one unnatural blur.

In "Noon, near Llanberis" (211), Mr. Gilbert proves indisputably that if he be chiefly associated in our memory with grand but somewhat monotonous renderings of moonlight, it is not because he cannot paint the clear light of mid-day. The atmosphere of this delicious landscape is truthful to a marvel.

Mr. Redgrave's "Doomed Tree" (184) is a careful study of nature. The foliage is well massed, and the effect most happy, despite the awkwardness of the figures introduced. Mr. Redgrave is so uniformly happy in his landscapes, especially in woodland scenery, that it is a matter of regret that he ever injures a hardly-won reputation by attempting figure-subjects.

We cannot allow a picture of the "Interior of a Scotch Kitchen" (269), by Mr. Fyfe—an artist whose name is not familiar to us—to pass by without a word of commendation. Although such minute reproductions of still life cannot be ranked very high as efforts of art, they are laudable expressions of the honesty and industry without which no artist can hope to achieve solid or lasting reputation. Mr. Fyfe has treated a commonplace subject with conscientious care, and will, probably, do greater things yet.

Mr. Poole has seldom, if ever, painted a picture more to our taste than his "Midsummer Night" (274). The moonlight is marvelously rendered, and there is a repose and deep calm about the picture which endows it with genuine poetic feeling. Mr. Church touches poetry of another sort in his wild view of "Willapark" (283), with the red glow of sunset resting on the horizon beyond the gloomy peak that towers in the foreground. Mr. Burke renders a natural effect with great vigour in his "Recollection of Moor Park" (224); and the same may be said of Mr. Thomas, whose "Mill-pond" (272) presents passages of truth that evidence a careful study of nature combined with considerable skill in the management of the technicalities. Mr. Rowley paints an admirable distance in his "Betws y Coed" (220), but the broken water in front is hardly so happy. Mr. C. J. Lewis, in his "Spring" (192), and Mr. Field, in his "Empty Cart" (249) achieve successes, and deserve some praise for the modesty of their selection of subject and for their simplicity of treatment.

Sir Edwin Landseer exhibits in this room a rather thinly and greyly painted "Trophy" (213); and Mr. Cooper is represented by a cattle-piece (205), which has a strong family likeness to a thousand other works of the same class. Mr. T. Landseer, Sir Edwin's brother, shows that artistic power was not monopolised in the family. "The Goat without a Beard" (260) is not only cleverly told, but is excellently painted, with great breadth and vigour of colour. The picture is one that Sir Edwin himself might be proud of.

Mr. Cooke gives us some more of his "Dutch Boats" (218), and Mr. Koekkoek follows in the same line. Mr. Gill, whose painting of torrents has long attracted the notice of the cognoscenti, gives evidence, in "A Storm on the Coast" (250), of an equal mastery of the form of the wave on the wide sea itself. Mr. Hook is represented by "Baiting for Haddock" (268) and a yet finer work, "Give us this day our daily bread" (239), a party of fishers putting off in early morning across the green and bounding tide.

In portraiture the most noticeable but not the best work is a likeness of Mr. Tom Taylor (180), in which the artist has indulged too strongly, perhaps, in symbolic accessories, giving his subject the gaiters of the Civil Service volunteer, the velvet jacket of the artist, and the French dictionary of the new and original dramatist. Mr. Corbould exhibits a charming head of a boy (226), and Mr. Buckner is represented by large and lifelike full-lengths. Mr. Sant has two children (267) on the walls, Sir F. Grant a not very happy "J. F. Bassett, Esq." (276), and Mr. Frith a commonplace and somewhat vulgar "Mrs. Mounsey" (318). Mr. Tweedie's likeness of Dr. Woolley (263) derives interest from the melancholy fate which overtook him and the other passengers in the *London*.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Aldermen, and other members of the Corporation of the city of London, went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral to "assist" at the 212th anniversary festival of the sons of the clergy. The civic dignitaries were met at the west door by the Dean and Chapter, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, several of the Right Rev. Bench of Bishops, and other persons of distinction. The service, which was admirably rendered, was held in the open space under the dome, the ordinary choir of the cathedral being aided by the choirs of the Chapel Royal, St. George's, Windsor, and Westminster Abbey, making together about 200 voices. The sermon was preached by the Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Dr. Humphry); and the dinner in the evening was presided over by the Lord Mayor.

LAW AND CRIME.

In the case of the murder in Cannon-street the attorney for the prosecution has, upon information received, requested to withdraw the evidence of a witness. This witness is the costermonger who deposed to having seen and heard the prisoner threatening the deceased a few nights before the murder. The counsel for the defence objected to such a withdrawal, and the depositions were taken in their entirety for the consideration of the grand jury and the Judge at the Central Criminal Court. An explanation of the practice in such matters may, perhaps, interest some of our readers. The depositions are, in the first place, laid before the grand jury, who may call before them any witness whose evidence is therein contained. Then, if a true bill be found, these depositions are placed before the presiding Judge. But they are not quoted or referred to during the real trial of the prisoner—before the petty jury—unless the prisoner's counsel in cross-examination finds, or imagines that he has found, some discrepancy between the evidence of a witness on such trial and that given by the same witness before the committing justice. The prisoner is allowed, previously to the trial, to take a copy of the depositions, in order to enable him to prepare his defence. But, although in this case the depositions to be sent up to the higher court are to include the costermonger's evidence, the prosecution will not, therefore, be bound to call him. As for the testimony of the woman who swears to having seen the prisoner quit the house on the night of the murder, and immediately after its commission, the amount of credence to be attached to it is to remain a question for the consideration of the jury.

Charlotte Winsor, the notorious murderess of infants, has received a commutation of her sentence of death into penal servitude for life. Two curious assault cases have formed the subject of actions in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer respectively. In one a wooden-legged man was plaintiff. He had got into a quarrel with the chairman at a public-house meeting, the plaintiff being treasurer. The defendant, the chairman, struck him, and in the scuffle plaintiff was upset and his leg was broken—fortunately it was the wooden one. For the defence it was shown that the plaintiff on the occasion of the assault was much intoxicated. He recovered £s. damages. In the other case a man named Luck had been thoroughly horsewhipped by an acquaintance named Pearce. Plaintiff bore the infliction very patiently. Not perhaps entirely because he had to some extent deserved it, but because, having recently been bankrupt, he looked upon the occurrence as somewhat fortunate, in giving him a chance of obtaining considerable damages. The jury awarded him a farthing.

A female servant was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions on a charge of theft. She had stolen all that she could carry away from her master's house. Notice was at once given, in the usual way, to all the pawnbrokers in the neighbourhood. Nevertheless, one of them, Harris, of Old-street, St. Luke's, received from the prisoner a gold watch upon which he advanced £3. His assistant, in reply to what is called a "strong observation" from the Bench, said that, unfortunately, he had been attending at a police court, and, when he returned, he had not an opportunity of seeing the notice, and he took in the watch. The Assistant Judge administered a severe caution to the witness, and, upon a remark by the prosecutor that "pawnbrokers gave great facilities for the disposal of stolen property," the Assistant Judge said the Judges of the Central Criminal Court had lately expressed their opinion that pawnbrokers ought to be prosecuted for receiving stolen goods, and added that it appeared they were "ready to take anything in, whether honestly come by or not."

Mr. James Greenwood, the "Lambeth Casual," has published in the *feuilleton* of the *Evening Star* an exposition of the doings at a "knock-out." Perhaps there are not many persons connected with London business-life (always save and except our legislators) who are ignorant of the existence of this terrible blot upon our legal economy. All our legal processes for the realisation of personal property end in sale by auction. To this come at last bankruptcies, distrains, and executions under writs of *fiat facias*, at common law, as well as sales of chattels by direction of testators or orders of the Court of Chancery. So far as household goods are concerned, the sale is a mockery. A gang of brokers attends the auction. The confederates depreciate the goods or run up the prices against outsiders. The "lots" are knocked down at nominal prices, and then the brokers have what they call a "knock-out," or second auction amongst themselves, in which the lots are again sold at their marketable value (less sellers' profit), and the plunder is divided among the gang. Now, this system is punishable by law as conspiracy; but it would be very hard to establish legal evidence against the parties, or even in case of proof to obtain a conviction. The matter, however, is one which demands earnest consideration. A remedy is not to be discovered, perhaps, in a moment; but it may, nevertheless, be devised without over great difficulty.

POLICE.

ROWDYISM IN LONDON.—Daniel Cunningham and John Holmes, powerful young fellows, were placed at the bar before Mr. Woolrych, charged with being concerned with others not in custody in violently assaulting Frederick Horseneil in the New Cut, and robbing him of about 13s. Cunningham was also charged with committing a violent assault on Joseph Horseneil, the brother of the latter. Frederick Horseneil worked at the Thames Embankment. On Saturday evening, after being paid off he accompanied his brother and his wife to the New Cut, and entered a public-house to partake of refreshments. They remained there about ten minutes, and, having shaken hands with his brother, he left them and proceeded towards Blackfriars-road. At the corner of Short-street he saw the prisoners and four or five others singing. One of them pushed him off the pavement and another rushed upon him, struck him, and knocked him down. He called out "Police!" when two of them fell on him and seized him by the throat, and at that time Holmes had his hand in his pocket and took his money out. Witness seized hold of his hand to prevent him stealing it; but one of his companions kicked him so that he was compelled to let go, when Holmes ran off, followed by the others. Witness missed about 13s. from his pocket.

Joseph Horseneil said that, after parting with his brother outside the Windmill public-house, he heard some one scream for help a short distance off. He turned round and saw his brother on the ground with the prisoners, and another fellow on the top of him. He rushed to his assistance, when some other men seized hold of him and threw him down and kicked him severely. When he got up

they had all run away. He immediately gave information to the police, and about an hour afterwards he saw Cunningham enter the gallery of the Surrey Theatre. Mr. North, one of the assistants, brought him out and witness gave him into custody.

Both prisoners denied all knowledge of each other, or being in the New Cut on Saturday evening. Cunningham said he had just come from Richmond on purpose to go to the Surrey Theatre.

The magistrate asked for a remand for further evidence. Mr. Woolrych ordered them to be brought up again on Monday next.

DARING GARROTTE ROBBERY.—John Boyle, describing himself as a bricklayer, but who has been in custody on several occasions for highway robbery and other offences, was charged with robbing William Woolfing.

The prosecutor, an infirm old man, stated that, on Monday night, he was passing along Prince's-street, Lambeth, when the prisoner and others asked him to treat them with beer. He told them he had no money, when shortly afterwards three of them attacked him. One seized him by the back, and, putting his arm round his neck, nearly strangled him, whilst the other two rifled his pockets. The prosecutor was rendered almost insensible by this rough treatment. On recovering, he found he had been robbed of some money and a snuffbox. During the time the prosecutor was on the ground two persons attempted to interfere for his protection, but the threats of his assailants were such as to deter them from doing so. Before the arrival of a constable the men managed to effect their escape, but prisoner was afterwards captured by a police-sergeant to whom he was well known as a desperate character.

The magistrate remarked that a most daring outrage had been perpetrated, and, for the purpose of allowing time to capture the other ruffians, he would remand the prisoner.

COURAGEOUS CAPTURE OF A THIEF BY AN INVALID LADY.—George Turner, a savage, determined-looking lad, about seventeen years of age, was charged before Mr. Barker with being concerned with another boy, not in custody, with stealing handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Stewart, a young married lady, in a very delicate state of health, was staying at the house of Mr. Brown, Ball's-pond-road. About half-past four in the afternoon of the previous day her attention was attracted to a couple of boys loitering about the lane at the back of the house. The prisoner got over into Mr. Brown's garden, and then over the wall into the next garden, that of the Perseverance Tavern. Mrs. Stewart at once went down the lane, and threw some stones on the zinc covering of the skittle-ground, in order that an alarm might be given. The prisoner was coming over the wall when Mrs. Stewart seized him. He struggled violently, threatened to give her something, hit her several times, sprained her wrist and foot, and succeeded in breaking away. Mrs. Stewart followed him down the lane into the main road, where he was stopped and given into custody. Two handkerchiefs belonging to the proprietor of the tavern were found upon him. At the station-house the prisoner behaved in a most violent manner, so much so that the police were compelled to bring him down to the Court handcuffed. There having been numerous robberies of clothes in this neighbourhood, the inhabitants were more vigilant than usual, and this was the case in the house of Mr. Brown, who, within the last few weeks, has lost linen to the extent of £5.

Mr. Barker remarked that it was a most courageous act for Mrs. Stewart to arrest the prisoner. He should remand him in order to prove a former conviction.

The prisoner was then removed.

A CORONER AFTER "DRAINING WORK."—On Saturday an inquest was held at the King's Head, Bedhampton, Havant, near Portsmouth, on the body of Mr. John Simmons, an upholsterer, late of Queen-street, Portsea, who had been killed on the previous evening by a train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, while in the act of crossing the line. The deceased was not noticing a train on the up line, and failed to observe the approach of another on the down line. He was struck by the engine with tremendous violence, thrown twenty-one yards along the line, and was instantaneously killed. The Coroner (Mr. E. Hoskins, of Gosport), was so confused, and examined the witnesses in so extraordinary a manner, that the jury protested against their time being wasted. The Coroner humorously remarked that "he had been under the soil—the jury knew what he meant—draining work"—an observation which caused some laughter. The driver of the engine was called, and he stated that the train consisted of three carriages, and that it was travelling at the rate of eighteen miles an hour at the time of the occurrence. The Coroner then asked what was "the weight of the train." The foremen of the jury said it was useless for the Coroner to go on in this way; it was merely wasting their time. How could the witness tell the weight of the train? The Coroner told the jury not to think he wished to delay them, for he had other engagements to keep, which were far more gratifying than this. The examination proceeded in the most extraordinary manner, the Coroner asking the witness if "they were going full cock," &c., whereupon the jury once more interposed and insisted on an adjournment, which had been applied for by Mr. Cousins, who appeared for the relatives of the deceased. After a smart passage of arms between the Coroner and the jury, the inquiry was adjourned.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH the value of National Securities has had an upward tendency, the operations in the market have been only to a moderate extent, owing chiefly to the Directors of the Bank of England having declined to afford accommodation under 10 per cent, and the complicated state of Continental politics. Consols, for Money, have been done at 89½; Ditto, for Account, 89½ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cent, 84½; Exchequer Bills, March, 13s. to 8s. 10s.; Ditto, June, 9s. to 8s. Bank Stock has been 240 to 242½.

In the present state of the market it would be impossible to give accurate figures of the price of money in the general discount market. The demand for accommodation at the Bank of England has been active.

Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export to the Continent. The silver market is active, at 53s. 6d. per ounce for bars and 60s. for dollars.

The discount houses are now allowing 6 per cent for money at call, 6½ at seven days' notice, and 7½ at fourteen days' notice.

We regret to state that several important failures have taken place this week.

There has been an improved feeling in the market for Foreign Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency.—Brazilian Five per Centa have been done at 68; Egyptian Seven per Centa, 84; Ditto, 1864, 80; Greek Five per Centa, 103; Mexican Three per Centa, 161; Portuguese Three per Centa, 42½; Russian Three per Centa, 51½; Spanish Three per Centa, 189½ ex div.; Ditto, 1864, 80; Ditto, 1865, 80; Ditto, 1866, 80; Ditto, 1867, 80; Ditto, 1868, 80; Ditto, 1869, 80; Ditto, 1870, 80; Ditto, 1871, 80; Ditto, 1872, 80; Ditto, 1873, 80; Ditto, 1874, 80; Ditto, 1875, 80; Ditto, 1876, 80; Ditto, 1877, 80; Ditto, 1878, 80; Ditto, 1879, 80; Ditto, 1880, 80; Ditto, 1881, 80; Ditto, 1882, 80; Ditto, 1883, 80; Ditto, 1884, 80; Ditto, 1885, 80; Ditto, 1886, 80; Ditto, 1887, 80; Ditto, 1888, 80; Ditto, 1889, 80; Ditto, 1890, 80; Ditto, 1891, 80; Ditto, 1892, 80; Ditto, 1893, 80; Ditto, 1894, 80; Ditto, 1895, 80; Ditto, 1896, 80; Ditto, 1897, 80; Ditto, 1898, 80; Ditto, 1899, 80; Ditto, 1900, 80; Ditto, 1901, 80; 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Ditto, 2492, 80; Ditto, 2493, 80; Ditto, 2494, 80; Ditto, 2495, 80; Ditto, 2496, 80; Ditto, 2497, 80; Ditto, 2498, 80; Ditto, 2499, 80; Ditto, 2500, 80; Ditto, 2501, 80; Ditto, 2502, 80; Ditto, 2503, 80;

NEW SONGS.—Messrs. BOOSEY and CO. have lately published the following very popular songs, all of which are now being sung at the principal concerts of the season by the most eminent living vocalists. These songs may be had of all Music-sellers, in town or country; or direct from the Publishers, post-free, for half the amount in stamps:—
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